MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XIII.] TUESDAY, May 23d. 1797. [NUMBER 607.

IT HAS BEEN RESOLVED, *that the Advertisements which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the MADRAS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, and meant, and must be deemed, to convey Official and Sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same manner, as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

CIVIL DEPARTMENT: Fort St. George, December 24th, 1794.

*ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.*

## Sales by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction.
*By Robert Henderson,*
AT HIS ROOMS
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th May,
*At 11 o'Clock,*

FORTY quarter Chests of Hyson Tea,
Nineteen ditto Singlo ditto,
Forty ditto Souchong ditto.

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To be sold by Public Auction,
*By Robert Henderson,*
AT HIS HOUSE,
*To-morrow WEDNESDAY, the 24th, Inst.*
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

AN ELEGANT
*BANDY,*
AND
A PLATED HARNESS,
Which have only been in use about two Months, and Cost the Proprietor 170 Pagodas.

ALSO
A strong Servicable HORSE with BANDY and HARNESS Complete,
AND
ONE PALANKEEN.

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To be sold by Public Auction,
*By Robert Henderson,*
ON THE PREMISSES,
On FRIDAY, the 26th May,
*At 5 o'Clock Afternoon,*

A DWELLING HOUSE No. 12, situated in Buddariah Street, Black Town, consisting of a Hall and three Rooms, with front and back Verandahs, suitable offices, and Godowns. The Ground measures from East to West 66 feet, and from North to South 36 feet, also another House No. 13, adjoining to, and similar to that above described.

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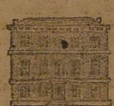
To be sold by Public Auction,
*By Robert Henderson,*
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 1st June,
*At 12 o'Clock,*



AN Elegant and COMMODIOUS Up-stair Garden HOUSE, with suitable Offices, and an extensive GARDEN, situated on Choultry Plain. The House is in complete repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a gentle family.

Particulars may be known on application to Mr. HENDERSON.

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To be sold by Public Auction,
*By Robert Henderson,*
AT HIS ROOMS,
On THURSDAY, the 1st June,
*At 1 o'Clock,*

THAT large and Commodious House, situated on the Banks of the Poorshewauk River, lately built by Mr. Caslin, with the Grounds, &c. thereunto belonging—The House and Offices are in complete relar, and the Garden well enclosed, watered and picked with choice Fruit Trees, in great forcardness.

Conditions will be mentioned at the time of Sale.

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To be sold by Public Auction.
*By Wright, Hurst & Branson,*
AT THEIR ROOMS
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th May,
*At 11 o'Clock;*

ONE very large Iron Cash Chest,
Two Smaller ditto,
AN INVOICE OF
IRONMONGERY
*In which are*
A pair of 12 inch Door Locks, and some smaller ones of a remarkable good Quality.

## Sales By Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,
*By Wright, Hurst & Branson,*
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th May,
*At 11 o'Clock,*

TWENTY 5 lb. Cannisters Gunpowder,
Twenty 1 lb. ditto,
AND
Twenty Bags of Shot,
*At the same time will be sold,*
TWO Pair Silver Salt Cellars,
One Table Cross,
Two Mustard Pot,
Four Saled Forks,
Three Fish Knives and a Gravy Spoon,
ALSO
Twenty pieces of Salampores,

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To be sold by Public Auction.
*By Wright, Hurst & Branson.*
AT THEIR ROOMS
On SATURDAY next, the 27th. Instant.
*At 11 o'Clock;*
THE FOLLOWING
BOOKS,

FIFTY Copies,—View of the CHINA EMPIRE,
Two Ditto—MAURICES HINDOSTAN,
Twelve do.—Elegies on SIR WILLIAM JONES,
Three do.—Gallery of FASHION,
Two do.—Houses, Views, of the MYSORE COUNTRY.
AND
Twelve ANNUAL REGISTERS for 1794.

## For Sale on Commission,

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BY
*Wright, Hurst and Branson,*
IMPORTED ON THE
CHICHESTER,
*The Following Articles,*
PARTICULARLY COMMISSIONED FROM THIS COUNTRY AND LAID IN WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND ATTENTION TO THEIR QUALITY,

CLARET from the Houses of Stockdale and Harley,
Red Port from Ditto,
Rum Shrub from Ditto,
Cherry and Raspberry Brandy from Hoffman.
Ale and Porter in Hogsheads from Hodgson.

*Oilman Stores*
FROM LUCAS,
CONSISTING OF
Quarter Cases of Pickles,—Tongues in Kegs,—Pickled Herrings,—Salmon, Fish Sauces of different kinds,—Capers, Olives, Mustard, Fine Sallad Oil,—Hams,—Pine,—Bath Loaf,—Octagon and Berkley Cheeses.

WINE and BEER CORKS.
Jam and Jelly in pots and Jars from Hoffman.

*Perfumery*
FROM SMITH and STEPHENS.
Fine Violet and Orris Hair Powder,—Jamaica Marrow and Burgamot Pomatum, Essences of Sorts,—Combs,—Tooth Brushes &c.

A few sets of White and Green Ivory handle Knives and Forks.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Tea Trays and Waiters,—Lacquered Double Gilt with Landscape Centre.

*Cabinet Ware.*
Solid Mahogany Secretaries and Book Cases, with Glass Doors, Pediments, and Desk Drawer behind.

Solid Mahogany Circular Card Tables.—Ditto Cloths Presses,—Ditto Lieu Tables,—Ditto Tool Chests.

*Plate,*
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
Finished by the most Approved Workmen.
CONSISTING OF
Coffee and Tea Pots,—Curry Dishes,—Sauce pans,—Curet Stands,—Mustard Pots,—Salts,—Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,—Table and Desert Forks,—Bottle Stands,—Candlesticks,—Fish Knives,—Cheese Knives, &c.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, and Trinkets,—a few Elegant Gold Snuff Boxes,—both Plain & Enameeld,—Regimental Swords, Knots, and Lace.

*Sadlery*
FROM GIBSON and CO.
Neat hunting Saddles, Whips,—Snaffle Bridles,—Set heads—Stalls and Reins,—Girths and Stirrups.

A few neat Phæton and Bandy Harnesses with plated Furniture,—from Yeates and Co.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Iron and Tin Tea Kettles, Frying Pans, and Grid—Irons.

*Hats,*
FROM BARRET
Helmet Hats with Brushes and Feathers, Complete,—Yeomans Crowned Hats,—Military Cocked Hats,—Boys and Youths Round Hats.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HACKLE FEATHERS.

*Hosiery.*
Woollen Cloth,—Boots and Shoes,—Telescopes,—Gloves,—Glass Ware,—Wedgewood Ware,—and Stationary,—an Extensive assortment.

A COLLECTION OF
BOOKS,
*Of which Catalogues will be Published*
AND
A few Elegant Gold and Silver Watches, Warranted.

Orders from the Country will meet the most Punctual attention.

## Sale by Auction.

To be sold by Public Auction,
*By Anthony Gaudoin,*
AT HIS ROOMS,
UNDER THE MADRAS EXCHANGE,
*On FRIDAY next the 26th Instant,*
AT 11 O'CLOCK
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GLASS WARE,
*CONSITSING OF*

MADEIRA Glasses, Claret ditto, Pint Tumblers fluted, three Gilt ditto, ditto, Three Gilt Round feet Goblits fluted, Seven Bengal made Palankeen moons.

*At the same time will be sold*
Thirty Pieces of Multawor Muslin.
ALSO
Three Dozen VELNOS original VEGETABLE SYRUP.
AND
An Elegant BENGAL PALANKEEN.

## FOR SALE.

THE SNOW GUSTAVAS,

IN Complete REPAIR now LAYING in MADRAS ROADS.

For Particulars enquire of MESSRS. WADDLE, STUART and RANNIE.

May, 24th. 1797.

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To be sold by Public Auction,
*By Wright, Hurst and Branson,*
AT THEIR ROOMS
On WEDNESDAY, the 24th May,
*At 10 o'Clock,*
*The following Articles,*

ONE Second hand Mahogany Library Desk,
One small set of Mahogany Tables,
One pair of Black-wood Couches, Stuffed Backs and Seats,
A Black-wood Side Table,
A light country made Palankeen,
Twenty dozen of Old Madeira,
AND
Three Cows, lately from Ongole, with Calves.

## Bills on Calcutta.

MAY BE HAD IN ANY SUMS,
BY
*APPLYING TO*
Messrs. HUNTER and HAY.
*Madras, 19th May, 1797.*

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To be sold by Public Sale,
*AT THE SEA GATE,*
On TUESDAY, the 6th of June,
*THE GOOD SHIP*
DUDALOY,
*WITH ALL HER STORES,*
*AS FROM SEA,*

A List of which may be seen, and other particulars known on Application to
*CAPTAIN HENRY HALL,*
AT THE BEACH HOUSE.
*Beach House: 19th May, 1797.*

## For Sale,

*By Messrs. Hunter & Hay,*
MADEIRA WINE,
OF AN EXCELLENT QUALITY,
*Fit for immediate Use, at 125 Pagodas, per Pipe.*
ALSO
SUGAR CANDY,
*In Tubs & Half Tubs,*
First Sort PEARL, HYSON & SOUCHONG TEAS.

## PUBLIC NOTICE,

Two persons having been lately apprehended by the commanding Officer at Ongole, and having in their possession a Gold Cap'd, Jeweled, and Stop Watch, (without the Outer Case,) name, "*John Kentish London*, No. 3053" with four hands on the Dail-plate, those interested in the above description are requested to apply to the Commanding Officer at Ongole accordingly.

## To be Let.

THE
*SMALL HOUSE,*
ADJOINING TO MR. HUNTER'S,

RENT, 20 Pagodas a Month, apply to JOHN HUNTER.

*Fort St. George 19th May, 1797.*

## Freight to Bengal.

THE SHIP
*MORNING STAR,*

Lately called the MODESTE, will shortly sail for the Northward and Bengal, any Freight for these parts will be received by applying to Mr. Emanual Xaveir, in Semboo Doss's Street No. 6.

## For sale on Commission.

BY WILLIAM SPENCE,
*AT THE OFFICE OF*
Messrs. STEPHENS & COCKELL,
ENGLISH CLARET,
FROM THE HOUSES OF
*Stockdale, Carbonell, &c.*
ALSO A FEW TUBS OF THE FIRST SORT
SUGAR CANDY.

## To be Sold,

THAT CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, situated on *Choultry Plain*, lately occupied by

*Robert Gardiner Esq.*

For particul[ars] enquire of Mr. UNDERWOOD, on the Premises.

## LITERARY COMMUNICATIONS.

*TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS COURIER,*

SIR,

IT has often occurred to me as extraordinary, that a Column in one of the Madras Newſpapers is not conſtantly ſupplied with a regular periodical Eſſay. The number of Perſons on the Coaſt who are well qualified to communicate either their own thoughts, or learned and entertaining letters from their Correſpondents, or to ſelect particular Paſſages from Authors, that may occur in their reading worthy of illuſtration or criticiſm, cannot be few: and the vacant hours, which fall to the lot of almoſt every body in this Country cannot, I ſhould ſuppoſe, be better occupied then in an Amuſement ſo agreeable to themſelves, and ſo inſtructing to others. A Few Years ago, a Periodical Production appeared weekly in one of the Madras papers, and was continued for ſome time, with what ſucceſs, is well known to the Public: it is now ſufficient to ſay that it and the Paper in which it was publiſhed, are no more, and that inexhauſtable field for ſpeculation, inſtruction, and entertainment, which the Manners, Cuſtoms, and all the various circumſtances relative to this Country, and its inhabitants, afford, is ſtill open and unoccupied, and I doubt not but that you would have many Correſpondents, if you were to dedicate a Column of your Paper to this uſe only: Leſt however there ſhould at any time be a deficiency on ſubjects relative to Indian matters, I think it would be better if at the Head of your appropriated Column, you were to place *Literary Communications*, which would extend your Plan, and allow you to admit compoſitions on all Subjects, whether in Proſe or Verſe; It ought nevertheleſs to be underſtood that your particular object, is to obtain information or Papers of Entertainment and Inſtruction, on ſubjects relative to our local ſituation, and that though under the Head of the Column other pieces may be introduced, yet it is only for the ſake of Variety, or from a want of Matter on the main Topick.

Beſides the Pleaſure afforded by theſe communications in India, the compoſitions on ſubjects relating to this Place or Country will give an additional zeſt to your Paper in other parts of the Globe, to which it may be ſent, and if there ſhould be no News, (which you know too well, Mr. Editor, is often the Caſe) your Column will ſupply its Place, and extend the knowledge of Indian cuſtoms and tranſactions, in a manner as novel as agreeable. In this way many facts and Obſervations can be introduced that could find their way into no other Publication, and many People will be induced to communicate their Sentiments and knowledge, who otherwiſe would not have an opportunity in a Work of more extent or Importance. This being my own caſe Mr. Editor, as well as that of ſeveral of my friends in the Evirons of Madras, with whom I have communicated on the ſubject, I can venture to promiſe you the occaſional aſſiſtance both of them and myſelf, and for ſome time we will endeavor to ſet an Example to others. under the head therefore of *Literary Communications*, your Readers may expect ſomething original either in Verſe or Proſe, if poſſible on Subjects relative to this Country, or in caſe Circumſtances ſhould ſo happen that nothing original ſhould be ready, its place will be ſupplied with ſome Compoſition of merit, little known, or extracts from Authors of the ſame Denomination, and from books, recently publiſhed. Some explanation, criticiſm, or Comment, will perhaps generally accompany extracts from publications, and thoſe Books, and Pamphlets, which are printed at any of the Company's Settlements in India will be ſubjected to a Review after the manner of thoſe in Europe, and we flatter ourſelves with as much Truth, Juſtice, and Impartiality. The extenſive and important Subjects of Religion and Politics, particularly thoſe of this Country, will aſſert their juſt right to attention; the ſucceſſes and diſaſters of our Army, Navy, and Commerce during this unparalleled War, will meet their due regard. Boigraphy, Hiſtory, and Antiquities will ſometimes occupy the Column. Deciſions of Law, and recent reports, ſelected from new books of authority, or from the Europe Newſpapers will occaſionally be given, with explanatory annotations or comments, illuſtrating their tendency and end to promote the public good. The Theatre will not be forgotten, and laſtly, though not leaſt in Importance, the Progreſs, of the new Syſtem, of what is falſely called Philoſophy, which has converted France into a Den of wild Beaſts, ſhall be oppoſed with our whole Artillery of Learning and Reaſon. The low, Obſcure, and degrading Policy, which would place every Man on a Level, will find us its better Enemy, and Revelation its warmeſt Friend.

*With theſe Aſſurances, Believe Me,*

MR. EDITOR,

Your Obedient Humble Servant,

PAPIRIUS.

## *GEN. WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS,*

*Concluded from our laſt.*

The inhabitants of our Weſtern country have lately had a uſeful leſſon on this head: they have ſeen, in the negociation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the univerſal ſatisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a deciſive proof how unfounded were the ſuſpicions propagated among them of a policy in the general Government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their intereſts in regard to the MISSISSIPPI: they have been witneſſes to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which ſecure to them every thing they could deſire, in reſpect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their proſperity. Will it not be their wiſdom to rely, for the preſervation of theſe advantages, on the UNION by which they were procured? Will they not henceforth be deaf to thoſe adviſers, if ſuch there are, who would ſever them from their Brethren, and connect them with alliens!

To the efficacy and premanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indiſpenſable. To allience, however ſtrict, between the parts, can their be an adequate ſubſtitute; they muſt inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Senſible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your firſt eſſay, by the adoption of a Conſtitution of Government better calculated than your former, for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full inveſtigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the diſtribution of its powers, uniting ſecurity with energy, and containing within itſelf a proviſion for its own amendment, has a juſt claim to your confidence and your ſupport. Reſpect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquieſcence in its meaſures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The baſis of our political ſyſtem is the right of the people to make and to alter their Conſtitutions of government: but the Conſtitution which at any time exiſts, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is ſacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to eſtabliſh Government preſupoſes the duty of every individual to obey the eſtabliſhed Government.

All obſtructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and aſſociations, under whatever plauſible character, with the real deſign to direct, controul, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the conſtituted authorities, are deſtructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They ſerve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a ſmall but artful and enterprizing minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public adminiſtration the mirror of the illconcerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of conſiſtent and wholeſome plans, digeſted by common councils, and modified by mutual intereſts.

However combinations or aſſociations of the above deſcription may now and then anſwer popular ends, they are likely in the courſe of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to ſubvert the power of the people, and to uſurp to themſelves the reins of Government, deſtroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjuſt dominion.

Towards the preſervation of your Government, and the permanency of your preſervation of your preſent happy ſtate, it is requiſite, not only that you ſteadily diſcountenance irregular oppoſitions to its acknowledged authority, but alſo that you reſiſt with care the ſpirit of innovation upon its principles, however ſpeci[illegible] the pretexts. One method of aſſault may be, to effect in the forms of the Conſtitution alterations, which will impair the energy of the ſyſtem and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and hab[illegible] are at leaſt as neceſſary to fix the true character of Governments as of other human inſtitutions—that experience is the ſureſt ſtandard, by which to teſt the real tendency of the exiſting Conſtitution of a country—than facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypotheſis and opinion; and remember eſpecially, that for the efficient management of your common intereſts, in a country ſo extenſive as ours, a Government of as much vigour as is conſiſtent with the perfect ſecurity of liberty, is indiſpenſable. Liberty itſelf will find in ſuch a Government, with powers properly diſtributed and degeſted, its ſureſt guardian. It is indeed, little elſe than a name where the government is too feeble to withſtand the enterprizes of factions, to confine each member of the ſociety within the limits preſcribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the ſecure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of perſon and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical diſcriminations. Let me now take a more comprehenſive view, and warn you in the moſt ſolemn manner againſt the baneful effects of the ſpirit of party generally.

This ſpirit, unfortunately, is inſeparable from our nature, having its root in the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the human mind. It exiſts under different ſhapes in all governments, more or leſs ſtifled, controuled, or repreſſed; but in thoſe of the populace it is ſeen in its greateſt rankneſs, and is truly their worſt enemy.

The alternal domination of one faction over another, ſharpened by the ſpirit of revenge, natural to party diſſention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the moſt horrid enormities, is itſelf a moſt horrid deſpotiſm: but this leads at length to a more formal and permanent deſpotiſm. The diſorder and miſeries which reſult, gradually incline the minds of men to ſeek ſecurity and repoſe in the abſolute power of an individual; and ſooner or later the chief of ſome prevailing faction more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this diſpoſition to the purpoſes of his own elevation, in the ruin of Public Liberty

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheleſs ought not to be entirely out of ſight) the common and continual miſchiefs of the ſpirit of party are ſufficient to make it the intereſt and duty of a wiſe people to diſcourage and reſtrain it.

It ſerves always to diſtract the Public Council, and infeeble the Public Adminiſtration. It agitates the Community with ill-founded jealouſies, and falſe alarms; kindles the animoſity of one part againſt another, foments occaſionally riot and inſurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find facilitated acceſs to the government itſelf through the channel of party paſſions. Thus the policy and will of one country are ſubjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are uſeful checks upon the adminiſtration of the Government, and ſerve to keep alive the ſpirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true: and in Governments of a Monarchical caſt, patriotiſm looks with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the ſpirit of party. But in thoſe of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a ſpirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will be always enough of that ſpirit for every ſalutary purpoſe. And there being conſtant danger of exceſs, the effects ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and aſſuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands an uniform vigilance to prevent its burſting into a flame, leſt inſtead of warming, it ſhould conſume.

It is important likewiſe, that the habits of thinking in a free country, ſhould inſpire caution in thoſe entruſted with its adminiſtration, to confine themſelves within their reſpective conſtitutional ſpheres, avoiding in the exerciſe of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The ſpirit of encroachment tends to conſolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real deſpotiſm. A juſt eſtimate of that love of power, and proneneſs to abuſe it, which predominates in the human heart is ſufficient to ſatisfy us of the truth of this poſition, the neceſſity of reciprocal checks in the exerciſe of political power, by dividing and deſtributing it into different depoſitaries, and conſtituting each the Guardian of the Public Weal againſt inovations by the others, has been evinced by experiments antient and modern; ſome of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preſerve them muſt be as neceſſary as to inſtitute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the diſtribution or modification of the conſtitutional power be in any particular wrong let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Conſtitution deſignates. But let there be no change by uſurpation; for though this, in one inſtance may be the inſtrument of good, it is the cuſtomary weapon by which free Governments may be deſtroyed. The precedent muſt always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or tranſient benefit which the uſe can at any time yield.

Of all the diſpoſitions and habits which lead to political proſperity, Religion and morality, are indiſpenſable ſupports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotiſm, who would labour to ſubvert theſe great pillars of human happineſs, theſe firmeſt props of men and citizens. The mere politican, equally with the pious man ought to reſpect and cheriſh them. A volume could not trace all their connection with private and public felicity Let it be ſimply aſked, where is the ſecurity for property, for reputation, for life, if the ſenſe of religious obligations deſert the oaths which are the inſtruments of inveſtigation in Courts of Juſtice? And let us with caution indulge the ſuppoſition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of particular ſtructure, reaſon and experience both forbid us to expect that rational morality can prevail in excluſion of religious principlé.

It is ſubſtantially true, that virtue or morality is a neceſſary ſpring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or leſs force to every ſpecies of free government. Who that is a ſincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to ſhake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote then, as an object of primary importance, inſtitutions for the general diffuſion of knowledge. In proportion as the ſtructure of Government gives force to public opinions, it is eſſential that public opinion ſhould be enlightened.

As a very important ſource of ſtrength and ſecurity cheriſh public credit. One method of preſerving it is to uſe it as ſparingly as poſſible, avoiding occaſion of expence by cultivating peace: but remembering alſo that timely diſburſements to prepare for the danger, frequently prevent much greater diſburſements to repel it; avoiding likewiſe, the accumulation of debt not only by ſhunning occaſion of expence, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to diſcharge the debt which unavoidable wars may have accaſioned, not ungenerouſly throwing upon poſterity the burden which we ourſelves ought to bear. The execution of this maxim belongs to your Repreſentatives, but it is neceſſary that public opinion ſhould co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is eſſential that you ſhould practically bear in your mind, that towards the payment of debts there muſt be a revenue; that to have a revenue, there muſt be taxes; that no taxes can be deviſed which are not more or leſs inconvenient and unpleaſant; that the intrinſic embaraſſment inſeparable from the ſelection of their proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a deciſive motive for a candid conſtruction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a ſpirit of acquieſence in the meaſures for obtaining a revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

*** *The remainder of the above Energetic Speech—an addreſs to* GENERAL NIXON, *from the Officers ſtationed at Arnee, &c, &c. &c. will be given in an additional SUPPLEMENT,* To-morrow Morning.

### *COMPANY's PAPER CALCUTTA.*

| | Buy. | | Sell. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 per Cent. Intereſt, | 13 | 0 | 14 | 0 | Diſcount, |
| 8 per Cent. ditto | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | ditto, |
| Bonds, | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | ditto, |
| 12 per Cent. | 0 | 4 | 1 | | Premium. |

*BATTA!*

Exchange, Gold for Silver, 2 0 Diſcount.

### *BOMBAY, RATES of EXCHANGE.*

On Bengal, at 51 days ſight Par, or Sicca for Bombay Rupees.

On Madras,—variable from 340 to 150 Bombay Rupees, per 100 Star Pagodas at 30 days ſight.

On Surat, at 8 days ſight, Par. 100 per 100.

### *THERMOMETER IN THE SHADE, AT CALCUTTA.*

| | 8 A. M. | Noon | 4 P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| May 1, | 85 | 90 | 95 |
| —— 2, | 84 | 89 | 95 |
| —— 3, | 84 | 90 | 95 |
| —— 3, | 85 | 90 | 98 |

# THE COURIER.

*MADRAS.*

TUESDAY, 24th MAY, 1797.

LORD HOBART *presents his Compliments to the* GENTLEMEN *in the* KING'S *and* COMPANY'S CIVIL, NAVAL, *and* MILITARY SERVICES, *and requests the Honor of their* COMPANY *to a* BALL *and* SUPPER *at the* ADMIRALTY, *on the 5th of June, in celebration of* HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, *which falls this Year on Sunday.*

Fort St. George, 13th May, 1797.

### *HIS MAJESTY's SQUADRON.*

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

*By Rear Admiral Rainier.*

Mr. GEORGE RUTHERFORD, appointed 6th. *Lieutenant* of the SUFFOLK, and to the Command of the ECHO Transport.

Mr. STEPHENSON, a *Lieutenant* of the Hobart.

Mr. DALRYMPLE, and Mr. BLANEY, *Lieutenants* of the ARROGANT.

AND

Mr. HORTON Sungeons Mate of the Hobart, *Surgeon* of the SWIFT.

On Saturday morning arrived the long expected Ship the CHICHESTER, Captain Blake; The Chichester left England on the 16th of December, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th of *March.*

PASSENGERS.

MAJOR STUART, and Captain J. S. Stuart 72d. Regiment—Mrs. Sutherland.
Miss FISHER,— Miss W. SMITH,—and Mr. G. KEATES, *Cadet.*

As the Chichester left England, so far back as the 16th of December, no Intelligence of a Novel or Interesting nature could possibly be received by her arrival.

Letters received from Tranquebar mention, but with what truth we know not, that a French Merchant Ship had lately arrived at Mauritius from Rochefort, which she had left about the 10th of January. The particulars said to have been communicated by the Captain of the above Ship, are not of a nature to merit general belief; they state that the GRAND SIGNIOR had formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French Republic, to which the *Piratical* States of TRIPOLI, TUNIS and ALGIERS, had also acceeded—that the French and Spanish Fleets in the Mediterranian amounted to 45 sail of the Line, and from their decided superiority had hitherto keep the English Fleet in check,—with other circumstances of too vague a nature to merit the attention of our Readers.

ADMIRAL SIERCIE, it is said, has despatched the CYBELLE *Frigate* for FRANCE. The only Privateers now absent from Mauritius, are two Ships, one of 32, the other of 28 Guns; the Alerte Schooner, and a Brig;—respecting the latter, we have copied the following Paragraphs, from the Telegraph of the 6th Instant.

"The *Charlotte*, before mentioned, was formerly the *General Medows*: she came up the river, and cast anchor off Calcutta, on Tuesday last.

By the *Charlotte*, We have been favoured with several particulars, respecting a French privateer, which had made her appearance on the west coast of Sumatra, and of her unsuccessful attacks on the snow *St. Louis*, belonging to the Prince of Wales Island.

It appears, that the *St. Louis*, Captain Bowell, had arrived at Soosoo, from Padang, on the 27th of February, and had re-captured the ship *Fatty Islam*; but the letters give no account of the particular circumstances attending the re-capture.—The fact is, however, well authenticated.

On the 5th of March following, a small brig, conjectured to be a French privateer, appeared in Soosoo roads, and attacked the *St. Louis*, which was defended with great spirit, and which at length, by the gallant conduct and steadiness of the crew, beat off the enemy. The privateer was fitted out for boarding; she had a few carriage guns, was full of men, and pulled fourteen sweeps.

The privateer, notwithstanding her unsuccessful attempt, prepared to renew the engagement; which being perceived by the Captain of the *St. Louis*, he run her close in shore, within a reef, obtained a supply of ammunition, turned her broadside to the enemy, and again succeeded in replling her adversary.

After this second discomfiture, the privateer cut away the two buoys, from the *St. Louis's* cables, which had been slipped in Soosoo Roads, and stood away to the southward.

Shortly after, a prow appeared, and brought intelligence to Soosoo, of *two* sail having been seen to the southward. Mr. Brown, the supracargo of the *St. Louis*, on receiving this information, deemed it unsafe to continue any longer in the roads; as he judged it probable, from the report of the prow, that the privateer might have had a consort: he therefore ordered the anchor to be immediately weighed; and on the 6th of March, steered a direct course for Prince of Wales Island.

The next morning, the privateer was again discovered, pulling towards the *St. Louis*, with her sweeps out, there being little or no wind at the time,—About 9 A. M. the supracargo, perceiving that the privateer gained fast on the *St. Louis*, and being diffident of the lascars repelling an attack to board, he thought it adviseable to leave the ship and carry away the treasure on a boat well armed; which he put into execution, directing the commander of the snow to steer for Prince of Wales Island, and then making the best of his way to the shore.

The privateer continued in chace of the *St. Louis*, till the evening of the 9th of March; when she lost sight of the enemy, about the latitude of 4 30" N. and arrived in safety, at Prince of Wales Island, on the 24th of the same month.

On the 18th Instant arrived the American Ship SWIFT, from New York.

On her passage, the Swift spoke the Extra Ship *John and Richard*, bound to Bengal—from *Milford Haven*, which she left on, or about the 15th of January, and from this Ship received Intelligence that a small French Squadron, had, (we imagine with a view to plunder,) landed a body of men at Ballynhassy, on the Coast of Ireland, but that they had been obliged to make a precipitate retreat—it was added that a violent Gale of Wind had dispersed if not destroyed, early the whole of the French squadron.

By the American Vessels lately arrived, we learn that Mr. ADAMS had been elected PRESIDENT of the United States, and Mr. JEFFERSON vice PRESIDENT.

From the EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY of France having *refused* to receive Mr. Pinkey, the AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, (as stated in the Bombay Courier,) and from the French Privateer's having captured several American Vessels in the West Indies, it should appear that the French would attempt to force America into measures hostile to Great Britain, or failing in that attempt, would declare War against that Power from whom they have derived their ampest resources.

Accounts have been received from the Coast of Malabar that a French Privateer, whose name and force are yet unknown, had appeared off Allipé, where she had captured the *Danish Ship* ELIZA.—The further proceedings of the Privateer are yet unknown; but for the safety of the FAIRLIE, Captain Elliot, no fears can reasonably be entertained, as by the Bombay Courier of the 6th Instant, we learn that the Fairlie, had been spoken with, so for to the Northward, as Anjediva.

On Thursday last, His Majesty's Ship Fox, sailed for Penang, and the Coast of Pedier. The Extra Ship Bellona, sailed at the same time for Amboyna.

We have, very obligingly, been favored with the *Philidelphia Gazette*, of the 8th December, from which we have made a few Extracts, and which our Readers will find in a subsequent Column of our present paper.

Despatches Over-land, were received on Sunday last from England, via Bombay, and which are said to have given cover to Continental Papers, down to the 10th of January, but which, we learn, do not contain any matter of importance, except the surrender of the Fortress of Kehl to the Austrians, on the 9th of that Month.

On Monday last, the following Melancholy accident happened in the Roads.—A LASCAR belonging to the Prize Ship DUDDALOY, being employed along-side in lashing together, certain pieces of Timber, in order to their being rafted on Shore, was suddenly seized by an enormously large SHARK, which, tenacious of its hold, dragged the poor fellow from the Timbers, and immediately disappeared: no part of the unhappy man was afterwards visible.

The following is the strength of the Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Juan Langara, which sailed in two divisions from Cadiz, and was by the last account cruising in the Mediterranean, expecting to be joined by the Carthagena and Toulon squadrons.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *First Division.* | | | |
| St. Trinidad | 136 | *Corvettes.* | |
| Mexico | 122 | Attrevia | 20 |
| St. Nicholas | 80 | Helena | 22 |
| Neptuna | 80 | Descobera | 20 |
| St. Teluro | 74 | Cio | 18 |
| Firme | 74 | *Brigs.* | |
| Oriana | 74 | Allocho | 22 |
| Atalanta | 74 | Tartara | 18 |
| Gloriosо | 74 | | |
| *Second Division.* | | | |
| Le Prince d'Asturias | 112 | *Frigates.* | |
| San Carios | 94 | Diana | 34 |
| Bahama | 74 | Cecilia | 26 |
| St. Vincenza | 80 | Flora | 34 |
| Superano | 74 | Ceres | 40 |
| Pelayor | 74 | Helena | 36 |
| Conciftad | 74 | In all ships of the line | 19 |
| Arraguta | 74 | frigates | 5 |
| Oclorda | 74 | corvettes | 4 |
| St. Danosa | 74 | brigs | 2 |

BOMBAY COURIER, *6th May.*

Yesterday morning the Hon'ble Companys, Sloop of War Swift, Captain Ray Taylor, anchored in the Harbour, from the Malabar Coast. The Swift had sailed hence on the 3d ultimo with the Europe Packets, to be carried home by the Malabar and the Good Hope, and having reached Tellicherry where she found the Indiaman lying on the 8th, she proceeded as far as Calicut, where she landed a party of Sepoys who had embarked from hence: after returning again to Tellicherry, she was about to take her departure on the 17th, when the Drake with the Hon'ble the Governor, and General Stuart, anchored in the roads, a circumstance that delayed her four days.

On her passage up the coast, the *Swift* passed the FAIRLIE from Bengal, on the 27th *off Anjediva*, and on the 29th the Charlotte, both bound to this port. The passengers who have arrived from the Province by the Swift, are Lieut. Colonel Bellis, and Capt D. Price.

This opportunity and a boat or two within the last week, have enabled us to report but little intelligence from the Southward, of our affairs in the Cotiote nothing; the two Indiamen had dropped down to Cochin previous to their final departure, Mr. Wilkinson lately at the head of the Commission in the Province had taken his passage on board the Malabar: before the departure of these Ships from Mahe, His Majesty's Sloop the Hobart had made an attempt to *impress* some of their Men, the measure however had been successfully resisted, and we are concerned to hear that *one of the Hobarts men had lost his life in the enterprise*, on board the Good Hope.

On Thursday evening the *Pearl*, Captain Spence sailed hence to *Bussora.* The following Gentleman we understand are passengers by the Pearl, intending to prosecute their journey overland to Great Britain; Mr. Stevens, late Supervisor in the Malabar Province, Captain Reid, Mr. James Morley, and Mr. Jackson.

Among the various interesting occurrence's which it has fallen to our duty to lay before the Public, from the last communication overland, it has escaped us to mention one, which if it is to be depended upon, would be conspicuous among the most important; at present it rests only on the authority of an extract of intelligence from Paris, under the 11th of December; but that our readers may determine for themselves what credit it may deserve, the following is a translation.

"PINCKNEY, the new MINISTER from the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is arrived within these few days: immediately upon his arrival he wrote to the Minister of Foreign affairs to demand an interview; it is said that he has not yet had his answer, and that *the* DIRECTORY *have resolved not to receive him*; not with any design of personally excluding Mr. Pinckney, but because the United States having connected themselves by a special alliance *with a power hostile to France*, the Government see no reason to support a diplomatic correspondence with the American Republic.

## *PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.*

*December, 8th.* 1796.

ARTICLES—DESULTORY, BUT INTERESTING.

The States of Hungary, in their assembly, have undertaken to furnish the sovereign with as great a proportion of men, horses, money, and provisions, as they are capable of procuring. In the course of a few weeks they will hold a formal Diet.

The news of the arrival of a Russian army on our frontiers is confirmed, but no use will as yet be made of it: it may, for some time to come be considered as an imperial corps of reserve.

Another loan on notes, bearing 5 per cent. interest, is ordered to be levied on the Hereditary States, for the military services of the year 1797. The imperial letters patent, issued for that purpose, contain the following introduction:

"Whereas notwithstanding all our cares and all our efforts, we still find ourselves under the most disagreeable necessity of opposing very numerous armies to the avowed designs of the enemy, whose maintenance and other incidental and vast expences, cannot be solely defrayed out of the ordinary revenues of the state. &c.

The COURT of LONDON has sent *three Millions sterling*, which have already been drawn from several banking houses.

It is in agitation, at present, to send General Mack to the army in Italy. Eighteen battalions of troops have already been voluntarily raised by the Hungarians, and sent to the armies. They have offered to raise eighteen battalions more for the same purpose.

Within these few days 9000 Croats and 3000 recruits have passed our neighbourhood mostly in waggons, to join General Nauendorff and Latour. Similar considerable reinforcements are marching to our army in Tyrol. The Vienna corps of volunteers is also organizing with the greatest speed, and the officers have been for the greater part already appointed. Our taylors have made the uniforms for this corps gratis. The Archduchess Christina and her consort, Duke Albert, of Saxe Teschen, have given another voluntary contribution of 80,000 florins towards the expences of the war.

Couriers from General Bournouville succeed each other, and demand money, forage, and provisions for the army of the Sambre and Meuse. Our government has already sent him 600,000 florins, and the most active measures are taking to send him cattle, flour, &c. Several waggons with necessaries are already on the road. It is said, General Bournonville has desired the Directory to appoint General Pichegru to the command of the army in his stead.

"The day before yesterday the Portuguese Minister Chevalier d'Aranjo, set out for Paris to negociate a peace for Portugal, attended by M. de Britto, Secretary of Legation who had brought him his final instructions.

"A most alarming desertion prevails among those Dutch troops who are on their march to join the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The number of the deserters already amounts to 800 men.

"Our trade is losing every day more and more, as the English block up our ports, and the foreign merchants fear to remit goods to this country.

"In the course of last week 700 workmen were discharged from the dock-yards at Amsterdam, and 400 from those at Rotterdam.

"A great number of Cotton-manufacturers at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, and other places, have petitioned the Convention to revoke the decree which prohibits the importation of English goods. The petitioners state, among other observations, that they, for their own part, could remove their manufactories to other countries, but that in this case a great many families whom they had been able to support, would be thrown into the utmost misery.

We find in the Paris papers, that the representative Hardy, lately asserted in the Library of the legislative body, that at least 100 members of the Councils were provided either with Powers or Letters of Grace by Louis XVIII. and that if unexpected seals should be put upon their papers, the original documents would be found. The 100 members he alluded to belong all to the new third.—On the other hand, such Journals as are attached to the new third, assure us, that the deputies of the mountain, with the Abbe Sieyes (or Seide, as he is now called) at the head of them, have plotted a plan, tending to cause the son of the late Egalite to be appointed Provincial Dictator. However this may be, it is certain that the Jacobins by no means despair of regaining their former preponderance by means of new commotions, and that all good citizens fear they may succeed, through the weakness which government shews in all matters which concern them.

Accounts from Britanny, received by the way of Jersey, state that General Hoche, having been ordered by the Directory to march to the frontiers with the troops be commanded in that province, met with a formal opposition on their part, either because they insisted, by way of a preliminary condition, that their pay should be discharged in specie, or that they were tired of a war which is evidently contrary to the well being of the nation, and merely to the private advantage of those who hold the reigns of government. General Hoche little accustomed to such a resistance, advanced at the head of the Gens d'Armerie to force the corps, which was under marching orders, to put itself in motion; but the soldiers persisted in their revolt, and killed several of the Gens d'Armerie.

## *TELEGRAPH.*

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, MAY, *8th.* 1797.

YESTERDAY forenoon, an over-land express was received by this Government; the date of which from London, we have not as yet been able to accertain: the following, however, are the principal articles of intelligence, we have learnt by this conveyance.

LORD MALMESBURY had quitted Paris; his efforts to conclude a safe, honourable, and Permanent Peace had proved ineffectual.

Twenty Millions of Money had been voted in the course of three days, for carrying on the War, and the People seemed to be convinced of the real views of the French Republicans:—*a Peace to the Directory would prove their ruin.*

Ten Thousand men had been sent to Portugal, under the Command of General Stuart, as a defence for that kingdom.

A Spanish Frigate had been taken, and carried into a British Port, as well as a Galleon said to be worth the enormous Sum One Million and a half Sterling.

LORD MACARTNEY had sailed on the 21st. December, for the Cape of Good Hope, as Governor of that Settlement.

The BANK of England, on Lord Malmesbury's return had voted one Million for the Service of Government, and its Directors had made up 4,50,000*£*. amongst themselves, as a further aid for carrying on the War.

GIBRALTAR besieged by *Sixty thousand Spaniards.*

The Dutch Republic, on hearing the news of the capture of their Molucca Islands, and Admiral Lucass' Fleet, are reported to have *gone into deep mourning.*

The Trusty Man of War conveyed Lord Macartney to the Cape.

### *Extract of a Letter, received Over-land.*

"By the last occasion, I informed you of the interruption of the Negotiation at Paris:—It is still impossible for me to account for this strange proceeding of the Directory, which thus sets at defiance publick opinion.

"It is with infinite satisfaction I can inform you of the surrender of the Fort of Kehl, on the 9th of January. This is a most brilliant and important exploit, and covers with fresh glory the Austrian arms.

"In Italy, General Alvinzy again marched forward for the relief of Mantua, on the 10 of January. If this attempt be successful, and moreover the expedition from Brest frustrated, the downfal of the present French Government, may be foretold; but what may rise on its ruins, is more difficult to foretel: already their paper is without value, they are obliged to make all their preparations with hard money, and this, it may be fairly asserted, is what no state in Europe is now able to do.

"In England, tde public indignation is properly raised, by the conduct of the French and their new allies, and a very little time will shew the further efforts, of which we are capable. Between our Court and his Imperal Majesty, the most perfect, and it is to be hoped, unalterable concert and union prevail, notwithstanding the persevering intrigues of the enemy, to loosen a connection which they begin to find bears so hard upon them.

"Commodore Nelson is returned to Porto Ferrajo, and in his passage, captured a Spanish Ship of 40 guns, after a desperate Engagement. He left Sir J. Jervis at Gibralter, waiting for his reinforcement.

"The SEDUISON, a French 74 gun ship, was lost upon a reef of Rocks, in the vicinity of Brest."

[*Extra Gazette.*

MARRIAGE.

On the 22d Instant. at Madras, M. FITZGERALD Esq. Surgeon of the 2d Battalion of Artillery on this Establishment, to Mrs. MARGARET FREND.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE,

## *PARKER v. WETHERELL.*

Mr. ERSKINE ſtated, that this action was brought by the Plaintiff in the character of indorſee of a Bill of Exchange, againſt the Defendant, as acceptor, to recover the amount of it, which was 60l.

After the Bill was proved,

Mr. MINGAY roſe on the part of the Defendant, and obſerved, that his learned friend had made out an extremely ſhort caſe.

He ſhould ſtate who the parties were in this caſe, and the nature of the tranſaction.

The Plaintiff, Thomas Parker, he ſaid, lives at the ſign of the *Three Balls*, near Temple Bar, and is a pawn-broker; and he had no difficulty to add an uſurer, for he truſted before this cauſe was over the Plaintiff would ſt—k of uſury.

The Defendant Mr. Wetherell lives at Hampſtead, and is a reſpectable ſurgeon and apothecary. A watch-maker of the name of Bell prevailed on the Defendant to accept the Bill in queſtion, in conſequence of a promiſe and aſſurance that he would take it up when it ſhould become due. This tranſaction was doubly uſurious. Mr. Bell went to the Plaintiff to get his Bill diſcounted. The Plaintiff ought to have given him 60l. minus the diſcount, which was about 10s. Inſtead of that, Mr. Bell received from Mr. Parker only the ſum of 50l. and in addition to that, he ſent him a bundle, not of caſh but of goods. In that bundle there were four yards of ſuperfine woollen cloth, two breeches pieces, and a piece of Iriſh poplin, which laſt was contraband goods and prohibited by ſtatute.

It was here ſuggeſted, on the part of the Plaintiff, that Iriſh poplins were not contraband goods.

Mr. MINGAY replied, that it was not at all neceſſary for him to contend that they were, becauſe the intereſt which Mr. Parker had taken, leaving them out, was about 10..l. per cent. and including them, about 99l. per cent.

The learned Council obſerved, that the Plaintiff had been a pretty conſtant viſitor of the different Courts at Weſtminſter; that he had been frequently in the Court, of Common Pleas, and in that Court. The Defendant did not want any of Mr. Parker's cloth, but caſh.

The learned Council proceeded next to prove his caſe, by calling Tobias Williams, who ſaid he lived with Mr. Bell, who was a Watchmaker that he recollected his getting the acceptance of Mr. Wetherell; and that the Bill was dicounted by Mr. Parker, who gave Mr. Bell 50l. and a bundle of cloth, which he produced. He ſaid he had received it from a young man, but did not know whether he was a ſervant of the Plaintiff, or had come from him.

Lord Kenyon ſaid, it did not appear in evidence that theſe goods might not have been ſold and delivered to Mr. Bell at his own requeſt; and, if ſo, provided they were fairly worth the money, the tranſaction was perfectly juſt. It was only when rubbiſh inſtead of money was forced upon the party that the tranſaction became fraudulent. As there was no evidence to prove Mr. Mingay's opening, his Lordſhip directed the Jury to find a verdict for Plaintiff. to the amount of the Bill.—Verdict for Plaintiff for 60l.

## *FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.*

Every individual in this country is intereſted in the adminiſtration of juſtice in our courts of law, and the public have reaſon to be pleaſed with any meaſure that tends to facilitate the courſe of it, and are proportionally indebted to any individual who contributes to that end. It had long been the practice in our courts to make a diſtinction between what are called "*coſts between party and party*," and thoſe coſts which are as "*between Attorney and Client*," that is to ſay, the coſts between party and party are thoſe which are allowed by the officer, upon taxation, to that party who ſhall ſucceed in the ſuit, and are to be defrayed by the party againſt whom the verdict or determination is given. The coſts between "*Attorney and client*:" are the real expences of the ſuit. Between theſe two, there is a difference, often ſo great, that a perſon who brings his action for a debt of ten pounds, and obtains a verdict for that ſum, is literally money out of pocket by the action, becauſe he cannot have, by the rules of the court, any coſts but ſuch as come under the denomination of coſts between party and party: the difference muſt be borne by the ſucceſsful party, ſo that (to uſe the language ſaid to be in common to the inhabitants of a neighbouring iſland) a man often *gains a loſs* in a Court of Juſtice.—To leſſen this inconvenience, LORD KENYON, much, I think, to his honour, obſerved lately to a jury, that in a caſe that was clearly made out on the part of the plaintiff, they were not bound to confine themſelves to the exact ſum the plaintiff proved he had ſuſtained in damages, but that they might conſider that ſomething might be added in order to cover what are called, "*extra coſts*."—It was a rule of practice alſo, in a court of law, that no counſel was allowed to croſs-examine his own witneſs, that is, he was not allowed to put to the witneſs called to ſupport his client's caſe, any queſtion that might have a tendency to lead him, if unwilling, to diſcover the truth, or to expoſe him, if he attempted to prevaricate. This rule was often the cauſe of much delay, and ſometimes of greater inconvenience than delay, in legal proceedings, but it is now got over, for which the public are indebted to MR. ERSKINE, for he was the firſt who inſiſted upon the abandoning the rigour of that courſe of practice, and he ſucceeded in his object. I am always glad to notice whatever appears to me to tend to the furtherance of ſubſtantial juſtice, without paſſing beyond the great Landmarks of the Law of the Land.

JURIDICUS.

## *To the PRINCE of WALES.*

SIR,

It is needleſs to ſay how much concerned the whole nation, ſome few individuals excepted, are at the preſent unfortunate diſagreement which ſubſiſts in your family. Permit me, Sir, though fate has placed an immenſe diſtance betwixt us, to addreſs a few words to you upon that ſubject.

When your ROYAL HIGHNESS entered into the connubial ſtate, the eyes of Europe were fixed upon you; your marriage was looked upon as an event that would conduce to your happineſs and the people's welfare; how much both parties have been miſtaken, the recent tranſactions at Carlton-houſe too plainly evince. I deteſt meddling in private affairs, but this is a public cauſe; all are intereſted in the event, and you are ſurely a prominent party: for, taking the ſubject only in a political point of view, you have unqueſtionably acted wrong:—at a period when Republicaniſm is making ſuch eager ſtrides, in oppoſition to Monarchy; that even the beſt of Kings cannot avoid indignity and illiberality, how guarded in his conduct, ought the Heir Apparent to the Crown of that animable Sovereign to be, on every occaſion. I ſpeak not only to this point, but I likewiſe appeal to your feelings; and if I write daggers, it is becauſe deſperate diſeaſes muſt have deſperate remedies.

When we ſee youth, beauty, and goodneſs, like your Royal Conſort's, ſacrificed at the ſhrine of old age and vice; when we ſee thoſe of exalted rank not content with violating the moſt ſacred of all ties, but, in addition to that injury, blackening the moſt chaſte and ſpotleſs character, and plunging the object of their malignity into a ſea of ſorrow and deſpair, we are ready to cry out, "O Shame! where is thy bluſh?" But when all this is done by one whoſe elegance of manners and refined education was proverbial, and, above all, one who is bound to cheriſh and protect the innocent ſtranger committed to his care, how muſt the indignation of every Britiſh heart be rouſed!

Return then, Sir, to your duty. Let me conjure you to return to the happineſs which awaits you. Diſmiſs from your ſervice all the diſturbers of your domeſtic peace. Dare to judge for yourſelf: be no longer enſlaved. Emulate the bright example of your illuſtrious father, who daily proves to his ſubjects that their welfare and the ſociety of his family conſtitute his ſole enjoyment. "Go, and do thou likewiſe;" and convince the people, over whom you are one day to reign, that though the paſſions may have miſled the reaſon, the heart ſtill retains its native goodneſs.

*Lambeth, June*, 1796. ETHELINDA.

*_* *The above, well-written Letter is inſerted at the requeſt of a Correſpondent,—It is the production of the Ci-devant Miſs Burney.*

## *PRESIDENT CARNOT.*

*A Gentleman who has heretofore been intimately acquainted with this extraordinary man, now Preſident of the Executive Directory of France, has favoured us with the following,*

### SKETCH OF HIS CHARACTER.

*Carnot* is a perſon of reſpectable family, and ſome ſmall fortune. He was educated in the Military Academy, and obtained a commiſſion in the corps of Engineers under the old Government, being what was then called an *Officer de Genie*. He is about the middle age, and of middle ſtature, and ſerved in the laſt war in America, but without any diſtinguiſhed reputation, though always conſidered by thoſe who knew him as a man of the firſt intelligence in military tactics.

*America* has been the *modern School of Republican Principles*; but there is generally an evil genius attendant upon Republicaniſm, which leads its ſupporters to oppoſe themſelves only to the deſpotiſm of *others*. *Carnot* returned to France an enemy to the Monarchy; but as long as that ſyſtem laſted, was prudent enough to diſguiſe his opinions. Yet his policy ſtood him in no ſtead; for under the Monarchy of France his merits were neglected, and his genius undiſcovered. The Revolution, however, opened a new field to the aſpiring ſpirit of our hero, and by a very modeſt and moderate demeanour he accompliſhed his views more effectually than he could poſſibly have done by a more daring line of conduct.

The firſt Leaders of the Revolution had ſufficient penetration to find out his military talents, which were the more readily called into action, as his apparent humility did not render him an object of jealouſy or ſuſpicion. He was therefore appointed in the Committee of Public Safety, and had the direction of all the military operations.

In *Dumourier* he met with a formidable rival, as that General, no leſs able than ambitious and proud, rejected the counſels of a ſuperior, and would be the fabricator of the military plans which he was to execute.

*Dumourier* came to *Paris* about the time of the *King's* execution, with the double purpoſe of concerting military projects, and trying if any means could be found of *ſaving the life of the Sovereign. (We have reaſon to diſbelieve this aſſertion.)* In the latter he did not, perhaps he could not, ſucceed; and in the former he was equally diſappointed. *Carnot* and he did not agree in their ſentiments; and when *Dumourier* joined the army, neglecting the counſels of *Carnot*, he prepared to execute his own ſcheme, which proved to be a bad one, by his unſucceſsful invaſion of Holland.

The flight of *Dumourier* put his rival in the full exerciſe of his power, and *Carnot* reſolved to employ in future a mere military machine. When in the artillery himſelf, he knew *Pichegru* as a *Serjeant*, and was no ſtranger to his talents. *Pichegru*, who had for ſome time been employed as *Aid-de-Camp* to *Cuſtine*, and who, diſliking that General and his plans, had retired to his former ſtation, was now elevated to the chief command of the Army of the North. In that ſituation his exploits and ſucceſſes are ſufficiently known, but his reputation was becoming too great for the purpoſes of his employer.

*Carnot's* character did not clearly diſplay itſelf till he became a *Director*. He then removed *Pichegru* from the command of the Army, and appointed *Jourdan* in his room, being ambitious to ſhew, that whoever may be the General, the ſucceſs of their operations, was attributable to the wiſdom of his plans.

The reverſe of the French arms towards the cloſe of the laſt campaign, threw a ſhade over the luſtre of their former victories, but *Carnot* had addreſs enough to transfer that diſgrace to *Pichegru*, by giving him the honorary employment of Ambaſſador to Sweden, and thus placing a diſtaff in the hand of *Hercules*.

*Jourdan*, in purſuance of his orders, croſſed the *Rhine* with his Army, and was defeated and driven back by the vigorous attacks of the *Arch duke Charles*. Of this diſcomfiture he wrote a querulous account to the *Directory*, in order to ſhew the world that the paſſage of the *Rhine* was forced upon him againſt his inclination and opinion. *Carnot*, not in the leaſt diſconcerted, publiſhed both the account and the complaint, and both will probably tend to the diſgrace of the General.

*Carnot* cannot well reliſh the ambition of General *Jourdan*. He cannot forget that the latter was a candidate for the *Directory*, while the modeſt *Pichegru* quietly retired into obſcurity. He alſo remembers that *Jourdan*, as well as *Dumourier*, preſumed to have an opinion of his own, and the beſt anſwer he could make to his complaint was to order *Moreau* to croſs the *Rhine* at a different point, which was effected in the moſt brilliant manner. *Jourdan* was not ſlow in ſeeing this manœuvre, by which his reputation was tarniſhed, and entered *Germany*, whoſe victories ſerve to confirm the merit of the original plan of *Carnot*.

At the *Fete des Victories*, *Carnot* pronounced an oration, in which he prudently omitted to ſay any thing of himſelf; but his partizans chanted ſeveral ſongs, in which all the Victories on the *Rhine* and in *Italy* were attributed to the genius and prudence of *Carnot*.

There remains ſtill an ample field for the diſplay of this man's genius, who, to do him juſtice, is not ſuppoſed to have been active in the ſanguinary ſcenes under the Government of *Robeſpierre*, of which he was a Member. He has already controuled the aſcendancy of *Syes*, who was his former patron, and is perhaps the moſt dangerous to French Liberty of any man now in that country.

## *FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.*

At the late ſeſſion of the legiſlature of the New Jerſey, an act paſſed for the ſupport of Government, by which the ſalaries of the officers of Government are fixed, viz. the Governor per annum 750l. Chief Juſtice, 450l. Juſtice Supreme Court, 325l. Treaſurer, 450l. Attorney-General, 330l. Auditor, 100l. Vice-Preſident, per diem, 1l. Speaker, 1l. Members of Aſſembly, 17s. Members of Council, 17s. Clerks, 1l. Printing, per ſheet, 4l.

General Smith, of Maryland, hath laid on the Table of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Uunited States, a Reſolution, purporting, that from and after the          day of          next, no ſhip belonging to any Foregin Nation ſhall bring into the United States, any article not of the growth, produce, or manufactre of ſuch nation reſpectively.

To ſee the evident propriety of ſuch a regulation, the ſtile of reaſoning, governing in my mind is the following.

*Firſt.*—No landed property can be ſecure or productive, that is not amply defended on the ſea coaſt, and on its interior rivers, from pirates or invaders, and that does not enjoy the faculty of waſting, unmoleſted, its ſurplus product to the beſt markets in its own, as well as in foreign ſhipping.

*Second.*—Nothing can effectually ſecure this, but ſome degree of naval or maritime force, equal, all things conſidered, to an adequate defence of the ſoil.

*Thirdly.*—All *maritime ſtrength* is founded on the *number of ſeamen* employed by any Nation in its carrying trade in ordinary times. *Great Britain with an immenſe navy, hath often wanted ſeamen to man it*; ſhe muſt want them more; as other nations aſſume to themſelves their proper ſhare of thir trade: America hath no navy, but could ſpeedily form a very powerful one, becauſe ſhe hath numerous ſhips and ſeamen: this raw material, as it may be termed, of the national fabric, ſhe is indebted for, among other things, to the late uncommon growth of her navigation, owing to the follies of Europe, which ſhe hath wiſely turned to her own account:

*Fourthly.*—BUT AS THESE FOLLIES MUST HAVE AN END, and European Nations muſt at laſt diſcover how fatally they have of late years neglected this precious ſource of National wealth, America will do well to guard herſelf againſt ſuch a re-action, by prudently organizing now, when every thing favours, and none will complain of it, ſuch a ſyſtem as will moſt eſſentially ſerve her as well in times of external peace as war.

*Fifthly.*—The right to do it ſeems bottomed on that which prevails at ferries, where each owner of the ſoil on each ſide ſhares equally in the navigation; but does not ſuffer other boats or other ferries to interfere—conſequently. *Britain is free in the navigation between her States and ours; but ſhe is not free to bring us French or Spaniſh wines, or Portugal ſalt,* &c. for the plain reaſon, that French, Spaniſh, and Portugueſe ſhips, added to our own, are fully adequate to this undertaking.—To what purpoſe ſhould we have made or paid for a peace with Algiers, if Britiſh ſhips may interfere with ours in an intercourſe with the Mediterranean.

*Sixthly.*—Could any doubt of the right exiſt, we may plead precedent. Britain and France have both adopted ſimilar regulations, ſuſpended only in a degree by the war, but which will be in full force after it. The example of the former nation, who owes all its ſtrength to this ſource, ſince it has ſpread ſuch alarm in ſuch a Continent as ours, of the power of ſuch an iſland.

*Seventhly.*—It will not interfere with the cheapneſs of ſupplies, becauſe whatever on the whole is for the general good, muſt be for that of each individual; and becauſe cheapneſs of ſupply will generally reſt on plenty, which is beſt ſecured by a competition confined to the nation growing and the nation conſuming an article. Strangers by interfering may hazard the ſupplies, and diſcourage the trade, but they can never permanently promote it.

## *EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.*

A play has been for ſome time in performance, at Peterſburgh, which is attributed to the pen of the EMPRESS. It is national and hiſtorical, and as the little that can be called hiſtory in Ruſſia ariſes almoſt entirely out of the perſonal qualities of the Sovereigns, the EMPRESS has been able to chuſe a ſubject that does not permit the throne to be forgotten for a moment.—The exhibition is as full of the incidents of ceremony and the merits of proceſſion as RICH himſelf could have wiſhed. A Grecian Princeſs is married to a Ruſſian Sovereign. She arrives in proceſſion, the CZAR's galley floats upon the ſtream of the Nieper, the banks and the towns of which are pictured in ſeveral beautiful ſcences; an army covers each ſhore, camels bear his rich and gorgeous wardrobe; cavalry make feigned ſkirmiſhes, that even in peace he may not be without the images of war; the ſuites of both perſonages appear in a hall of audience, inferior princes are brought before the Czar, who after being thus ſhewn in love, in pomp, and in authority, ſees the curtain fall with the applauſe of the good people of Peterſburgh.

## *CITY IDEAS OF A SWEET SPOT.*

A big bellied citizen had taken his paſſage in the Taunton coach, meaning to retire from buſineſs to that part of the Weſt of England which he might deem upon inſpection, the moſt beautiful.

He had not reached Hyde Park Corner, when a female by his ſide began talking in praiſe of the beauteous landſcapes about Barnſtaple. In conſquence of which, the following dialogue took place:

Citizen.—Is it, Ma'am, ſo delightful?—what is butcher's meat there a pound?

Lady.—About two-pence, Sir.

Citizen.—Two-pence! It muſt be a comfortable ſpot? What's the price of geeſe?

Lady.—Generally eight-pence, Sir.

Citizen.—Only eight-pence! I wiſh I had paſſed my Michaelmas there! Barnſtaple muſt be a pleaſant place! How are your fowls?

Lady.—A ſhilling a couple, Sir.

Citizen.—Cheap as mackarel! It muſt ſurely be a mighty pretty town, But how are you for fiſh?

Lady.—Both plentiful and cheap, Sir.

Citizen.—Ah! how is ſalmon a pound?

Lady.—Three half-pence, Sir.

Citizen.—Oh lud! Oh lud! only three half-pence. It muſt be quite a paradiſe! Have you much turbot?

Lady.—O yes, Sir! at about a penny a pound; and John Dories almoſt for nothing.

Citizen.—Good God!—how enchanting!—Coachman, when ſhall I reach Barnſtaple?

Coachman.—To-morrow night, Sir: but you are only booked for Saliſbury.

Citizen.—Saliſbury!—Drive on! I ſhall live and die in Barnſtaple:—for ſurely, of all parts of the creation, it muſt be the SWEETEST SPOT!

*MADRAS*:—PRINTED BY F. H. WARD,—No. 7, *Armenian Street*.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, POETICAL PIECES, &c. &c. WILL BE RECEIVED, AND ATTENDED TO.
* SUBSCRIPTIONS received at the COURIER OFFICE, *Black-Town*—by Meſſrs. THOMSON and FERRIS, *Calcutta*,—Meſſrs. ALEXANDER and BRITAIN, *Maſulipatnam*,—Meſſrs. DE BURY, JOHANNES, SINAN and Co. *Pondicherry*,—Mr. J. SUTHER[illegible], *Colombo*,—Mr. P. SEGLUNA, *Trincomallie*, Mr. E. ALDRIDGE *Tellicherry*, and by Mr. LEONARD JAQUES, *Bombay*.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

*WEDNESDAY, May, 24th. 1797.*

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

## Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

*First.*—THAT a Subscription Book will be opened at the General Treasury for a remittance loan receivable by instalments to bear Interest in India after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, and to be liquidated by Bills to be Drawn by the Governor in Council [illegible] the Honorable Court of Directors, at the expiration [illegible] each Year, from and after the period proposed for [illegible] adjustment of Accounts with the Subscribers, viz [illegible] 1st of June 1798, until its final liquidation, f[illegible]y-five per Cent of the Principal, and also for [illegible] of the Interest that may acrue for each Year, upon the Sum remaining to be so liquidated at the time of Granting the said Bills respectivly, at the exchange of 8s. 6d. per Star Pagoda, and payable Fifteen Months after date, agreeable to the following example.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For a Subscription of St. Pags. 10,000, | | | |
| Interest due on St. Pags. 10,000 | 1,200, | | |
| 25 per Cent Principal, | 2,500, | | |
| | s. d. | £. | s. d. |
| St. Pags. | 3,700, at 8 6 pr. P. | 1,572 | 10 |
| Interest due on Ps. 7500—900, | | | |
| 25 per. Cent Principal, | 2,500, | | |
| | 3,400, at do. | 1,445 | |
| Interest due on Ps. 5,000—600, | | | |
| 25 per Cent Principal, | 2,500, | | |
| | 3,100, at do. | 1,317 | 10 |
| Interest due on Ps. 2,500—300, | | | |
| 25 per Cent Principal, | 2,500, | | |
| | 2,800, at do. | 1190 | |
| Total St. Pags. | 13,000, or £. | 5,525 | |

*Second.*—That Subscriptions will be received for any Sum in even hundreds, of not less that Star Pagodas 500, to be paid by the Subscribers at the General Treasury by instalments, as follows.

10 per Cent within Ten Days after the date of the Subscription.
15 per Cent between the 1st and 7th June, 1797.
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th July,
15 per Cent between the 1st and 7th August,
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th Sept.
15 per Cent between the 1st and 7th Oct.
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th March, 1798.
10 per Cent between the 1st and 7th April,
5 per Cent between the 1st and 7th May,

100

should the Subscription be open 'till the 7th of June next, persons Subscribing after that period, most pay at the time of Subscription the same propotions of their Subscriptions that they would have had to pay, had they been original Subscribers.

*Third.*—That a receipt will be granted by the Clerk to the Treasury for each instalment, bearing Interest after the Rate of Twelve per Cent par Annum from its date to the 31st of May 1798 inclusive, when the Interest that may be due thereon, will be paid to the proprietor in Cash; and for the principal, an obligation to be dated the 1st of June 1798, will be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, payable agreeably to the Condition Contained in the First Article.

*Fourth.*—That any larger Sum than the proportion required, will be received upon Account, and at the same Rate of Interest, in any of the Months abovementioned.

*Fifth.*—That in case any instalment be not paid within Ten Days of the period prescribed, the Subscriber will be considered as having forfieted his right of completing his Subscription, and that the Clerk to the Treasury will be accordingly authorized so dispose of the remainder of it to the fist person, that may offer to engage for it.

*Sixth.*—Persons returning to Europe may have the obligations which they possess granted in triplicate, on application to the Accountant General, who will likewise be authorized to prepare annually, a set of Bills in triplicate, for each instalment as it becomes due, and to transmit them by separate conveyances to the Secretary at the India House, to be delivered to the proprietor, or other person duly authorized to receive them in England, on producing one of the obligations of this Government, with a sufficient discharge thereon.

The following is the form of the receipt, to be granted by the to the Clerk Treasury.

I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Honorable Company's Treasury, the Sum of Star Pagodas, to be accounted for to him or order as follows: Interest on the principal will be paid at this Office, at, and after, the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, from this date to the 31st of May 1798 inclusive, and for the principal, an obligation to be dated the 1st of June 1798, will be granted under the Signature of the Secretary to the Government, engaging to liquidate the same, together with Interest thereon, at and after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum, by Bills to be drawn by the Governor in Council, upon the Honorable Court of Directors annually, pursuant to the plan for a remittance loan, published in the Gazette of the 20th May 1797.

*(Signed)* A. B. CLERK TO THE TREASURY

*Treasury Office, Fort St. George:*
*of* 179

The following is the form of the obligation to be granted by the Secretary to the Government.

The Governor in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the Sum of Star Pagodas and does hereby engage for, and on behalf, of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to, and with the said A. B. his Execurors, Administrators, or Assigns, or his or their order, to liquidate the same together with Interest thereon, at and after the Rate of Twelve per Cent per Annum from the date hereof, until its liquidation, by Bills to be granted by the Governor in Council upon the Honorable Court of Directors annually from the date hereof, (the first set of the said Bills to be so granted on the 1st June 1799.) for one fouth of the original principal, and also for the whole of the Interest which may accrue for each Year, upon the Sum remaining to be so liquidated at the time of granting the said Bills respectively, at the exchange of eight shillings and six pence per Star Pagoda, and payable fifteen Months after date.

(To obligations granted in triplicate on the Departure of persons returning to Europe, the following addition will be made. "Three obligations being granted of "this tenor and date, on the performance of one, the "others are to become void.")

*Published By Order of the Right Honorable the President in Council.*

J. WEBBE,
SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT.

*Fort St. George: 20th May 1797.*

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*One Hundred Pagodas Reward.*

WHEREAS a GOLD WATCH, CHAIN and SEALS, have been Stolen from a House in the *Black Town*, any person or persons who can give such information at the COURIER OFFICE, as may bring the Offender to Justice, will on conviction receive the above reward.

It is a French Watch, Single Cased, enamelled on the Back, of a Lilac Colour, with a Portrait in the Centre, and a Glass Skeleton over the whole. The Chain is an Old—fashioned-Lady's Chain on a Hook. The Seals all small, mostly enamelled White and Gold.

*Madras, 19th May 1797.*

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## Wine.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
*By Messrs. Roebuck, Abbott & Co.*
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CLARET imported by the MELVILLE CASTLE, from the Houses of STOCKDALE PAXTON and Co. and HARLEY. Likewise MADEIRA WINE, warranted near two Years in the Country.

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## Advertisement.

CONSIGNMENTS from the PROPRIETORS, to Messrs. DRING and GORDON.

*FOR SALE.*

ENGLISH CLARET, from the House of BROWN and WHITFORD, at per Chest 120 Pagodas.

BELL'S CLARET, brought on the Harriet, Captain Archer, at 72 Pagodas per Chest, or 36 Pagodas per Half Chest.

N. B. If Six Chests are taken, the Price will be 60 Pagodas per Chest.

MADEIRA WINE,

From D. OLIVAREZ and Co. of Superior Quality, and fit for immediate use, at 150 Pagodas per Pipe.

Ditto very good Ditto, 125 Pagodas.

*Fort St. George, 9th May, 1797.*

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## For Sale.

By Messrs. Hunter and Hay,

BROAD Brown Nankeen, at twenty-two Pagodas per Corge,
Narrow ditto, fourteen do.
One-hundred pieces of White ditto, at fifteen Pagodas per Corge.

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## Administration.

ACCORDING to the Articles of Capitulation of Pulicat, hereby it was agreed that the *Dutch Court of Judicature*, should remain in function as far as concerned the former Servants and Subjects of the Company, the said Court of Judicature having granted under 21st March last, Probate of the WILL and TESTAMENT. of the late PANCRATIUS HARRINGA MEPPEN, *Chief Surgeon* on that Establishment, to Mrs. CAROLINA HUYER, Widow relict to the Deceased: all persons having claims on the said Estate, or being indebted to the same, are requested to settle with Mr. WILLEM ANDREAS SAALFELT at *Pulicat*, Son in Law to the Deceased and appointed Attorney by the Executrix.

*Madras, 15th May, 1797.*

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## Sheriff's Sale,

SAMUEL MOOCARTISH MOORAT,
*Verses* MOOTOO COMAREN,
*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT on FRIDAY the 2d of June next will be sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, A HOUSE and GROUND, Situated at *St. Thome*, in Chacenceura, Street adjoining to the House of Andeapah, Measuring 57 feet by 45 or thereabouts, being the property of the above Named Defendant and Seized by Order the Honorable the Mayor's Court, the Condition's of Sale as usual.

*(Signed,)*
RICH. YELDHAM,
SHERIFF.

*Fort St. George, 22d May, 1797.*

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## LOST,

*On the 20th Instant.*

THREE BRITISH BANK NOTES,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. | No. | 477 | : : | *Pags.* | 20 |
| D. | No. | 229 | : : | — | 20 |
| L. | No. | 166 | : : | — | 10 |

ANY PERSON THAT WILL BRING THEM TO
*Messrs. Gilman and Evens.*
SHALL RECIEVE A REWARD

*They are of no Value but to the Owner as the payment is Stoped at the BRITISH BANK.*

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## Remittance to England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAVY VICTUALLING BILLS from £. 500 and upwards, will be issued by the HONORABLE BASIL COCHRANE at a favorable rate of Exchange, payable at Ninety days sight, warranted to be punctually discharged without discount: for all sums under £. 500, Mr. Cochrane will grant his private Bills.

Any Money paid in, previous to a despatch, the Current Interest will be allowed, until the date of the despatch or granting of the Bills.

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## Bombay Road Lottery.

TWO Hundred Tickets in the above Lottery are now to be disposed of, at the Office of Messrs. COLT, BAKER, DAY and Co. at 16 Star Pagodas each, agreeable to the Scheme.

*Fort St. George: 10th March, 1797.*

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## Administration,

THE administration to the Estate and effects of the late Anthanes Petrus deceased having been granted to Mr. Arathoon Sarquis by the Honorable the Mayor's Court of Madraspatnam.

*Notice is hereby given,*

That all demands upon the said Estate &c. will be attended to by the aforesaid administrator, and all the effects of the said deceased Chiefly Consisting of Ventapullem and Masulipatnam goods &c. will be sold by Public Outcry on Monday next the 29th Instant at 10 o'Clock in the morning at the House of the said administrator Armenian Street Black Town, Conditions of Sale as usual.

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## Public School.

MR. GRANT, respectfully informs his friends, and the Public, that he continues to take in Boarders and Day Scholars, No. 17 Anderson Street;—Where he with an able Assistant, teaches Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: also his Wife Knitting, Needle-work, and Tambour of divers sorts; upon the usual Terms.

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## The Asylum Lottery.

TWENTY THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.
*Thursday, the 18th May, 1797.*
No. 8925 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 308 | 2634 | 5397 | 7988 | 314 | 2692 | 5412 | 7009 | 380 |
| 2708 | 5077 | 7970 | 882 | 2332 | 5205 | 7547 | 891 | 2972 |
| 5875 | 7903 | 614 | 3678 | 5088 | 7447 | 719 | 3321 | 5149 |
| 7077 | 963 | 3390 | 6029 | 7937 | 1699 | 3516 | 6893 | 1289 |
| 3545 | 6409 | 8811 | 1378 | 3168 | 6203 | 8846 | 1542 | 4830 |
| 6068 | 8218 | 1436 | 4774 | 6077 | 8108 | 1479 | 4141 | 6809 |
| 9464 | 1498 | 4854 | 6798 | 9054 | 1543 | 4470 | 6688 | 9364 |
| 2174 | 4999 | 6269 | 9849 | 2175 | 4669 | 6395 | 9368 | 2281 |
| 5599 | 6577 | 2047 | 5022 | 6171 | | | | |

TWENTY FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING.
*Monday, the 22d May, 1797.*
No. 1532 a Prize of 50 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 6687 7093 9177 Prizes of 30 Star Pagodas.
Prizes of 15 Star Pagodas each.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 104 | 351 | 387 | 389 | 468 | 631 | 697 | 870 | 917 |
| 1889 | 1967 | 1103 | 1870 | 1207 | 1872 | 2508 | 2617 | 2751 |
| 2774 | 2586 | 2285 | 2784 | 2850 | 3391 | 3763 | 3932 | 3493 |
| 3033 | 3357 | 3889 | 3660 | 4527 | 4211 | 4686 | 4169 | 4687 |
| 4246 | 4270 | 5643 | 5336 | 5696 | 5690 | 5565 | 5204 | 5326 |
| 5384 | 6381 | 6454 | 6867 | 6615 | 6839 | 7490 | 7148 | 7446 |
| 7489 | 7622 | 8612 | 8640 | 8423 | 8669 | 8550 | 8712 | 9576 |
| 9073 | 9170 | 9945 | 9780 | 9681 | 9717 | | | |

*The Wheel is above par (8665) Star Pagodas.*
Price of Tickets at 15 Star Pagodas.

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## Advertisement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
*Messrs. M'Douall, Fraser & Hay,*
Having been dissolved, on the 30th Ultimo.

ALL Persons being indebted to that Concern, are hereby required to make Payment to Mr. GEORGE HAY, at *Messrs. Hunter and Hay's*, and those who have Claims will please apply to him.

*Madras: May 1st. 1797.*

## PACKET FROM ENGLAND

THIS MORNING arrived the ZEPHYR PACKET, CAPTAIN SCOT, from *England*, which ſhe left on the 10th of December.

CAPT. SCOT, is charged with DESPATCHES from the ADMIRALTY, for REAR ADMIRAL RAINIER, and alſo with Deſpatches for GOVERNMENT.

The ZEPHYR, touched at the Cape, (where Capt. Scot, received Deſpatches from ADMIRAL PRINGLE, for ADMIRAL RAINIER,) and ſailed thence on the 6th of April.

The only material article of Intelligence received by the Zephyr, that has yet tranſpired, is, that a FRENCH SQUADRON, conſiſting of *Seven ſail of the Line*, and accompanied by ſeveral Tranſports, having on board *Ten Thouſand Troops*, had eluded the vigilance of the Britiſh Squadron, ſtationed off BREST, and by ſtanding through the inner or ſouthern paſſage from Breſt Harbour, had got out to ſea, and had not ſince been heard of.—In effecting this unlooked for Manœuvre, one of the line of Battle Ships had however ſtruck on a Rock, and had been totally loſt.

## ISLAND of ST. HELENA.

The following homeward-bound Indiamen were in St. Helena Roads on the 5th of December.

NORTHUMBERLAND,
DEPTFORD,
BELVIDERE,
WARREN HASTINGS,
OSTERLEY,
ARNISTON,
GENERAL COOTE
KENT,
CORNWALLIS,

To the abovementioned Indiamen, arrived from China, we have to add the following *Extra-Ships*, the CERES and BRITTANIA, from *China*, and the BRUNSWICK, THREE SISTERS, and HARRIET, from *Bengal*.

A PRIZE, taken by ſix Outward-bound Indiamen, and left at St. Helena, may be added to the above.

On the 5th of December, the WYCOMBE, DUNDAS, and FITZWILLIAM, arrived at the Iſland, and on the 10th of that Month, the whole of the Fleet proceeded for ENGLAND, under Convoy of His Majeſty's Ship ISIS, of 50 Guns, Commanded by Captain Watſon.

## THE NAIRS.

BY Letters juſt received from Tellicherry and dated the 10th Inſt. we learn that LIEUT. GENERAL STUART, had on the 7th, marched with the Army under his Command, againſt the COLIOTE RAJAH,—large bodies of *Irregular Troops*, chiefly compoſed of MOPLAS, and armed in a manner ſomewhat ſimilar to the *Nairs*, formed the flanking parties of the Army.

Laſt night arrived the Ship GANJAVAR Captain Barber, from *Bombay*.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

*Fort St George, 16th May, 1797.*

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

The following Staff are appointed to the General Officers on the Staff, in conformity with the new Regulations for the Army.

*Captain Walter Wilſon* Brigade Major, *Captain John Sampſon* aid de Camp, } To Major Gen. Brathwaite,

*Brevet Capt. Thos. Wilſon* Brigade Maj. *Capt. Walter Monteath* aid de Camp, } Maj. Gen. Floyd,

*Captain John Wilſon* Brigade Major, *Captain Francis Doyle* aid de Camp, } Maj. Gen. Doyle,

*Cornet Edward Geils*, aid de Camp,—Maj. Gen. Geils,

*Captain William Ogg* Brigade Major, *Lieut. Montague Coſby* aid de Camp, } Maj. G. Bridges,

*Lieutenant Thomas Geils*, and *Lieutenant Alexander Strachan*, continue in their appointments of Brigade Majors to the Artillery and Cavalry Corps.

In conſequence of the foregoing arrangement the appointment of Majors of Brigade, Secretaries, aid de Camp, attached to Officers holding General Command, or to Brigades under the former eſtabliſhment, to ceaſe from this date,—The Staff with the Nizam's detachment excepted.

*Mr. Henry Holloway* Aſſiſtant Surgeon appointed to do duty with the 33d Battalion Native Infantry, vice, Daniel deceaſed.

*Mr. Prichhard Surgeon* of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry to attend the detachment of the 1ſt Regiment European Infantry, doing duty at Arnee.

*MAJOR GENERAL NIXON,*
Commanding, &c. &c.

SIR,

IN taking leave of an indulgent Commanding Officer, and his Amiable Family, from whom we have experienced ſo much Attention, Hoſpitality, and Kindneſs, we cannot, help expreſſing our ſincere regret for the loſs we muſt individually ſuſtain, and our extreme concern that the ſecond Senior Officer of all the Company's Armies in India, ſhould be removed from his ſtation while his mental, and bodily powers were unimpaired, and his diſpoſition led him to continue in the active line of his profeſſion.

Permit us Sir, to wiſh you and your Family the long enjoyment of uninterrupted health and encreaſing proſperity.

We have the honour to remain
with the greateſt reſpect
Your moſt Obt. Humble Servants,
*(Signed)* By all the Officers,
Preſent in Garriſon.

*Arnee, 7th. May, 1797.*

*To the OFFICERS of the Garriſon of ARNEE.*

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with a due ſenſe of the very handſome and diſtinguiſhed manner, in which you have in ſeveral inſtances, taken leave of me, upon my removal from the Command of this ſtation, I am called upon in the ſtrongeſt manner to return you my moſt ſincere thanks, and to expreſs the regret I muſt unavoidably feel at parting with a body of Officers, whoſe zeal and ability in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties, and uniform good conduct has afforded me the moſt ample ſatisfaction, during the period I have had the honour to Command them.—And now permit me to take leave of you with my warmeſt wiſhes for your ſucceſs in every enterprize on which you may be engaged, and for your proſperity in all things,

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
with perfect reſpect,
Your moſt faithful,
and moſt humble Servant,
*(Signed)* E. NIXON.

*Arnee, 16th. May. 1797.*

*ARNEE, 13th. May, 1797, SATURDAY.*

G. O. PAROLE FAREWELL,

MAJOR GENERAL NIXON, in taking leave of the Officers of the Station muſt not omit to expreſs the ſenſe he has, and his full approbation of their conduct as Gentlemen, and Officers, during the time he had the Honour to Command them, and to recommend to them a continuence of the ſame conduct, the ſame regularity, and the ſame good Order—which will not only reflect the higheſt honour upon themſelves but ſecure to them the reſpect and eſteem of all their ſuperior Officers.—With ſentiments of regard, and wiſhing them all proſperity.—He now, with much regret, takes leave of them.

The officers of the Garriſon of Arnee, had the Honor of entertaining GENERAL and MRS. NIXON, at a parting Dinner on the 15th Inſt. in the Jaghinedar's Garden, where they were met by the Gentlemen and Ladies of Connatore. Every teſtimony of reſpect was ſhewn which could beſt evince the high Eſtimation in which this amiable family was deſervedly held.

After wiſhing health and happineſs to GENERAL and MRS. NIXON, their FAMILY and FRIENDS, the following Song written for the Occaſion, was happily adapted to Muſic, and ſung by a Gentleman of the Garriſon.

*The OFFICER'S FARWELL to GENERAL & MRS. NIXON,*

When Winter, approaches and Tempeſts ariſe,
The Oak ſheds it's Honors around;
Yet proudly it's Branches, wave high in the ſkies:
And deep, ſtrike it's Roots in the Ground.

Thus worth, when the Summer of Favor is paſt,
Muſt ſee, ſame advantages fall;
But the foliage, that drops with the withering blaſt;
Impairs the great Trunk not at all.

While wit and politneſs, ſenſe, beauty, and grace,
Their powers of pleaſing retain;
What's impreſſed on our hearts, Time connot efface,
For the loſs which are ſoon muſt ſuſtain.

Long bleſt in your Friends, in your Children and Wife,
May their Happineſs feel no allay;
And the Otium Cum Dignitate of Life,
Gild with radiance the Eve of your day.

BOMBAY GAZETTE 3d. MAY

On Friday morning anchored in the harbour, His Majeſty's Ship Trident, of 64 Guns, Captain Edward Oſborne, from Madras, the Trident touched at Trincomallie, where ſhe left riding His Majeſty's Ship Arrogant, Captain Richard Lucas, On paſſing Cochin, Captain Oſborne ſaw four ſhips lying at anchor in the Roads, On the 16th of April ſaw the Honorable Company's Ships Malabar, and Good Hope bound to Europe off the Sacrifice Rock.

The Trident, is unriging and preparing to haul into dock next ſprings, in order to undergo ſome neceſſary repairs.

*Cotiangurry, April 11th 1797.*

"Nothing very particular has occured at the encampment at Cotiangurry, ſince my laſt, the people are ſtill employed clearing away the jungle: an Havildar's wife was wounded between Cudroor and Cotiangurry, ſoon after ſhe was brought into Camp, ſhe died of her wounds. Generals Bowles, Nicholſon, and Major Anderſon have quitted Cotiangurry, and have arrived ſafe at at Tellicherry. Letters about the beginning of the month, were received at Cotiangurry from Lieut. Barclay, who commands a party of Sepoys poſted at Pyche, he mentions that generally in the morning ſome ſtragglers of the enemy make their appearance, and after firing a few ſnipping ſhot, march off, oprtunately their fire has hitherto been uneffectually, nor has the party met with a ſingle caſuality. Indeed the place is ſo exceedingly well ſecured, that they are not under the ſmalleſt apprehenſion whatever from the enemy.

## COMMOTIONS IN IRELAND.

It is with real concern we ſtate the exiſtence of a ſpirit of inſurrection in various parts of Ireland, where, inſtigated doubtleſs by the Emiſſaries of the French, the deluded people have been induced to take up arms, and to commit acts of open rebellion, for the expreſs and avowed purpoſe of ſubverting the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution of the country. There is no doubt that the French have maintained a correſpondence with the malcontents in Ireland, and have been influenced by a promiſe of co-operation on their part, and their determination to execute the raſh and daring purpoſe of an invaſion. The Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland have publiſhed the following Proclamation, which, we truſt, will be attended with beneficial effects; but, at ſuch a criſis, we conceive that all Noblemen and Gentlemen who have property in that country ſhould haſten by their preſence, to ſtrengthen the hands of Government, and, by their exertions, to quell the riſing ſpirit of rebellion.

*A PROCLAMATION.*

CAMDEN,

WHEREAS we have received information, that divers ill-affected perſons have entered into illegal and treaſonable aſſociations, in ſeveral parts of the counties of Antrim, Down, Tyrone, Londonderry, and Armagh, to ſubvert the eſtabliſhed Government of this Kingdom, and for effecting ſuch their *treaſonable purpoſes*, have *aſſaſſinated* divers of his Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, and have endeavoured, and threatened to aſſaſſinate all others who ſhall endeavour to detect or ſuppreſs their treaſon; and in further proſecution of their deſigns have endeavoured to deter his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects from enrolling themſelves under Officers commiſſioned by his Majeſty for the defence of this kingdoms during the preſent war, by maiming and deſtroying their cattle, and by aſſualting and wantonly wounding one perſon, avowedly becauſe he had enrolled himſelf, and by threatening aſſaſſination againſt all perſons who ſhould ſo enroll themſelves; and in further proſecution of ſuch their purpoſe, have by felonious and other illegal means, endeavoured ſecretly to procure ammunition and other warlike ſtores, and particularly that ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons lately broke into one of his Majeſty's ſtores in the town of Belfaſt, in the county of Antrim, and thereout took and carried away ten barrels of gunpowder:

And whereas we have alſo received information, that on Tueſday laſt the 1ſt November inſt. a conſiderable number of armed men, aſſociated in the aforeſaid treaſonable conſpiracies, entered the town of Stewartſtown in the county of Tyron, and cut and maimed ſeveral of the peaceable inhabitants of the ſaid town, who had refuſed to join their aſſociations, and who had agreed to enrol themſelves in corps under Officers to be commiſſioned by his Majeſty, for the preſervation of the public peace, and for the protection of the kingdom againſt foreign invaſion.

And whereas we have alſo received information, that in further proſecution of the ſaid treaſonable purpoſes, many *large bodies of men* have aſſembled, and *arrayed themſelves*, and marched in military order, and with military muſic, through ſeveral parts of the ſaid diſtricts under the pretence of ſaving corn, and digging Potatoes (though they far exceeded the numbers neceſſary to be employed in ſuch ſervices) to the very great terror of the loyal and faithful ſubjects of his Majeſty:

And whereas ſuch treaſonable outrages have cauſed well grounded alarm in the minds of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and are of the moſt dangerous and pernicious tendency :

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council being determined to maintain the public peace, and to afford a protection to all his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, and immediately and affectually to exerciſe all powers with which the Conſtitution has inveſted us for theſe purpoſes, do forewarn all perſons of the danger they may incur, and on their allegiance charge them to deſiſt from ſuch treaſonable practices.

And we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace and other Peace Officers, and all Officers Civil and Military in this kingdom, and all other his Majeſty's loving ſubjects, as they tender their allegiance to his Majeſty, and their own ſafety, to uſe their beſt endeavours to prevent, and where that cannot be done, to diſcover and bring to juſtice thoſe concerned in the aforeſaid practices; and to prevent and diſperſe all treaſonable, ſeditious, or unlawful aſſemblies; the neceſſary orders having been already iſſued to the ſeveral Officers of his Majeſty's forces in this kingdom, to be aiding and aſſiſting to the Civil Magiſtrates in the execution of their duties for that purpoſe.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 6th day of November 1796.

## *GEN. WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.*

*(Concluded from the Second Page.)*

Obſerve good faith and juſtice towards all nations : cultivate peace and harmony with all ; Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct ; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it ? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no great diſtant period, a great nation, to give mankind a magnanimous and a novel an example of a people guided by an exalted juſtice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the courſe of time and things the fruit of ſuch a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages that might be loſt by a ſteady adherence to it ? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue ? The experiment, at leaſt, is recommended by every ſentiment which enobles human nature, Alas! is it rendered impoſſible by its vices ?

In the execution of ſuch a plan, nothing is more eſſential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies againſt particular nations, and paſſionate attachment for others ſhould be excluded ; and in place of them juſt and amicable feelings towards all ſhould be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual fondneſs, is in ſome degree a ſlave. It is a ſlave to its anomiſity or to its affection, either of which is ſufficient to lead it aſtray from its duty and its intereſt. Antipathy in one nation againſt another diſpoſes each more readily to offer inſult and injury, to lay hold of ſlight cauſes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable ; when accidental or trifling occaſions of diſpute occur, Hence frequent colliſions, obſtinate envenomed, and bloody conteſts. The nation, promoted by ill will and reſentment, ſometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the beſt calculations of policy. The government ſometimes participates in the national propenſity and adopts through paſſion what reaſon would reject ; at other times it makes the animoſity of the nation ſubſervient to projects of hoſtility, inſtigated by pride, ambition, and other ſiniſter and prenicious motives.—The peace often, ſometimes perhaps the liberty of nations, has been the victim.

So likewiſe, a paſſionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating the illuſion of an imaginary common intereſt, in caſes where no real common intereſt exiſts, and infuſing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or juſtification. It leads alſo to conceſſions to the favourite nation, of privileges denied to others, which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the conceſſions, by unneceſſarily parting with what ought to have been retained ; and by exciting jealouſy, ill will, and a diſpoſition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld : and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themſelves to the favourite nation) facility to betray, or ſacrifice the intereſts of their own country, without odium, ſometimes even with popularity ; gilding with appearance of a virtuous ſenſe of obligation a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the baſe of fooliſh compliances, of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As the avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, ſuch attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independant patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domeſtic factions, to practice the arts of ſeduction, to miſlead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a ſmall or weak, towards a great and powerful nation, dooms the former to be the ſatellite of the latter.

Againſt the inſiduous wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens!) the jealouſy of a free people ought to be conſtantly awake ; ſince hiſtory and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the moſt baneful foes of a republican Government. But this jealouſy, to be uſeful, muſt be impartial ; elſe it becomes the inſtrument of the very influence to be avoided, inſtead of a defence againſt it. Exceſſive partiality for one foreign nation, and exceſſive diſlike of another, cauſe thoſe whom they actuate, to ſee danger only on one ſide, and ſerve to veil, and even ſecond, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may reſiſt the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become ſuſpected and odious ; while its tools and dupes uſurp the applauſe and confidence of the people, to ſurrender their intereſts.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little POLITICAL connection as poſſible. So far as we have already formed engagements let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us ſtop.

Europe has a ſet of primary intereſts, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence we muſt be engaged in frequent controverſies, the cauſes, of which are eſſentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it muſt be unwiſe in us to implicate ourſelves by artificial ties in the ordinary viciſſitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and colliſions of her friendſhips or enmities.

Our detached and diſtant ſituation invites and enables us to purſue a different courſe. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from exte nal annoyance ; when we may take ſuch an attitude as will cauſe the neutrality we may at any time reſolve upon to be ſcrupulouſly reſpected; when belligerent nations, under the impoſſibility of making acquiſitions from us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation ; when we may chooſe peace or war, as our intereſt, guided by juſtice ſhall counſel.

Why forego the advantages of ſo peculiar a ſituation? Why quit our own to ſtand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our deſtiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and proſperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalſhip, intereſt, humour, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to ſteer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world ; ſo far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it ; for let me not be underſtood as capable of patroniſing infidelity to exiſting engagements. I hold the maxim no leſs applicable to public than private affairs, that honeſty is always the beſt policy. I repeat it, therefore, let thoſe engagements be obſerved in their genuine ſenſe. But in my opinion, it is unneceſſary, and would be unwiſe, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourſelves, by ſuitable eſtabliſhments, in a reſpectable defenſive poſture, we may ſafely truſt to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, and liberal intercourſe with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and intereſt. But even our commercial policy ſhould hold an equal and impartial hand ; neither ſeeking nor granting excluſive favours or preferences ; conſulting the natural courſe of things ; diffuſing and diverſifying by gentle, means the ſtreams of commerce, but forcing nothing, eſtabliſhing with powers ſo diſpoſed in order to give trade a ſtable courſe, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the Government to ſupport them, conventional rules of intercourſe, the beſt that preſent circumſtances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumſtances ſhall dictate, conſtantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for diſintereſted favours from another ; that it muſt pay with a proportion of its independance for whatever it may accept under that character : that by ſuch acceptance, it may place itſelf in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favours from Nation to Nation. 'Tis an illuſion which experience muſt cure, which a juſt pride ought to diſcard.

In offering to you, my Countrymen, theſe counſels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the ſtrong and laſting impreſſion I could wiſh : that they will controul the uſual current of the paſſions, or prevent our nation from running the courſe which has hitherto marked the deſtiny of nations. But if I may even flatter myſelf, that they may be productive of ſome partial benefit ſome occaſional good, that may now and then recur to moderate the fury of a party ſpirit, to warn againſt the miſchiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard againſt the impoſtures of pretended patriotiſm, this hope will be a full recompence for the ſolicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the diſcharge of my official duties I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, muſt witneſs to you and to the world. To myſelf, the aſſurance of my own conſcience is, that I have at leaſt believed myſelf to be guided by them.

In relation to the ſtill ſubſiſting war in Europe, my Proclamation of the 22d of April 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by by your approving voice and by that of your Repreſentatives in both Houſes of Congreſs, the ſpirit of that meaſure has continually governed me ; uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the beſt lights I could obtain, I was well ſatisfied that our country, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and intereſt to take a neutral poſition. Having taken it, I determined, as far as ſhould depened upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perſeverance, and firmneſs.

The conſiderations which reſpect the right to hold this conduct, it is not neceſſary on this occaſion to detail. I will only obſerve, that according to my underſtanding of the matter, that right, ſo far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which juſtice and humanity impoſe on every nation in caſes in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of intereſt for obſerving that conduct, will beſt be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to ſettle and mature its yet recent inſtitutions, and to make progreſs without interruption to that degree of ſtrength and conſiſtency which is neceſſary to give it, humanly ſpeaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of adminiſtration, I am unconſcious of intentional error, I am nevertheleſs too ſenſible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors.—Whatever they may be, I fervently beſeech the Almighty to avert or to mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I ſhall alſo carry with me the hope that my country will never ceaſe to view them with indulgence ; and that after forty five years of my life dedicated to its ſervice with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be conſigned to oblivion, as myſelf muſt ſoon be to the manſions of reſt.

Relying on its kindneſs in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it, which is ſo natural to a man, who views in it the native ſoil of himſelf and his progenitors for ſeveral generations ; I anticipate with pleaſing expectation that retreat, in which I promiſe myſelf to realize, without alloy, the ſweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midſt of my Fellow Citizens, the benign influence of good laws, under a free government, the ever favorite of my heart, and the happy reward, as I truſt, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

*United States, September 17th 1796.*

## *MADAME TALLIEN.*

A female writer, a reſident at Paris, not as it ſhould appear overſtocked with the characteriſtic delicacy of the ſex, thus rapturouſly ſpeaks of the licentious aſſociation of that depraved capital.

" I was lately preſent at a Concert given by Madame TALLIEN, in the *Reu Feydeau.* There were near 200 Ladies preſent, all dreſſed in a *Coſtume,* which ſhe had dictated. Of this dreſs, though it may ſhock the prim preciſeneſs of ſome of your London Ladies, I will endeavour to give you an idea.

" The head was dreſſed ſtrictly *a-la-Greque,* The hair was turned up cloſe all round, without powder, but interlaced with rows of pearls, or of jewellry, and faſtened on the crown by a *pearl* or *diamond pin.* The dreſs was a looſe *muſlin robe,* drawn up and feſtooned at the right knee *ſo as to ſhew the whole of the leg.* To the right ſhoulder was attached a ſmall *mantua* of black *ſilk* or *velvet,* embroidered with *gold* or *ſilver.* The robe paſſed under the left breaſt, *which was left entirely naked,* and was faſtened above the left hip. Both arms were alſo naked from about four inches below the ſhoulders ; their length was relieved only by two bacelets, ornamented with pearls or diamonds, the one above the elbow, and the other midway between the elbow and the wriſt. The effect of this dreſs I ſhall not attempt to deſcribe. The Gentlemen, whoſe dreſs, by the way, was directed only by their own taſte, all allowed that it was faſcinating in the extreme.

" The concert waited for ſome time for the entrance of Madame Tallien. When ſhe appeared, the impreſſion which ſhe made was wonderful. The applauſe was ſeveral times reiterated."

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# MADRAS COURIER.

## EXTRAORDINARY.

*FRIDAY*, MAY, *26th.* 1797.


*IT is with much pleasure that we lay before our* READERS, *the following very interesting, and satisfactory heads of Intelligence, received by the* ZEPHYR *Packet, and on the moment of their being, (very obligingly,) communicated to us — for the communication we have to make our best acknowledgements.*

*Extract from the Star, of Monday January 2d 1797:*

SOME interesting and authentic accounts have at last been received, of the Fleet that lately sailed from Brest.

On Saturday morning dispatches were received at the Admiralty from ADMIRAL COLPOYS, dated off Brest, Monday December 24th 1796, stating that he had received authentic information of the *French Fleet*, having been dispersed in a Gale of Wind, and on the Fog clearing away he saw six Sail of the Enemy's line, standing towards his Fleet, but they perieving their danger in time, effected their escape into Brest. The Admiral also mentions receiving information of the French, on their first leaving the Port, having lost a 74 Gun Ship (the Teduiant) with about 1700 men on board, of whom upwards of 1000 are said to have perished, the loss of this Ship is since confirmed by the French Papers.

On Saturday Evening Intelligence of still greater moment was received respecting this Fleet — by Capt. Falbock, of the Kangaroo, from Admiral Kingsmill, dated Cork December 29th 1796. These State that the French Fleet consisting of eight Ships of the line three Frigates, and some other Vessels, in all fifteen, had made their appearance off Bantry Bay, on the 22d, and had Anchored in the Bay on the 24th, they were evidently driven in by stress of weather, as they made no attempts to land, but exerted themselves to work out to Sea again, and it was not till the third day they were able to accomplish this object. A boat with a Lieutenant and seven men in passing from one to another was driven on shore and made prisoners; from these men, the accounts collected were that these Ships made part of the Fleet that sailed from Brest, that they suffered a great deal of bad weather by which and the excessive Fogs the Fleet had separated and they were driven in great distress (into this bay) which was heightend by the Multitudes on board, but which however was not the place of their distination. —They conceived both by the proclamation of their General (Hoche) and the whole circumstances of the Expedition that it was intended for a descent upon Ireland, but more to the Northward.

Such are the accounts from these men, and thus providentially this Armament so secretey equipped and expedited against the most importnat and valuable branch of the Empire is dispe rsed, and time given to Government ultimately to distroy it.

*Dublin Castle, Dec. 29th. 1796.*

The last Accounts from Gen. Dalrymple are by his Aid-de-camp Captain Gordon who left Bantry on the 26th at 10 P. M. and arrived this morning, and state that at that time seventeen sail of French ships were then at anchor near the lower part of Bear Island. a Lieut. of a Frigate was driven on shore in his boat, in going from a Vessel which was dismasted, to the Admiral, he confirms the accounts of the Fleet being French, and with intentions hostile to this Country, but does not appear to know whether the whole of the Fleet which Consisted of seventeen sail of the line, fifteen Frigates, and eighteen Transports were all to re-assemble at Bantry Bay, Gen. Hoche was on board Commanding a very large force. Nothing could be more spirited than the conduct of the Inhabitants of the South of Ireland on this occasion, they turned out as Volunteers and were prepared to sacrifice themselves in defence of their Country. The tenants of Lord Longueville were particularly distinguished for the readiness with which they prepared to oppose any attempts the French should make to Land, and messengers were dispatched to every part of the Coast to apprize them of their danger.

The Spirit and alacrity manifested not only in the neighbourhood of Bantry but by the Volunteers of Cork and every place the intelligence passed thro' to Dublin, does the highest honor to the loyalty of Ireland.

The Corps of Cavalry called the true Blues, Consisting of 100 Gentlemen of Cork, and Commanded by Major Westropp, were particularly distinguished for their zeal, and the alacrity with which they accompanied the Commanding Officer of the district, (Gen. Dalrymple) to the neighbourhood of Bantry.

Admiral Kingsmills express arrived in London in 48 hours from Cork.

The Jason Frigate had taken after a severe Action, one of the French Prizes and a transport with Troops, part of the Expedition fleet.

By the Lisbon Mail arrived on the 30th Dec. We learn that H. M. Ship Courageax and Bombay Castle were lost in coming out of the streights, Capt. Holywell, the Master, and about 100 only of the former's people were saved, the fate of the latter was nearly similar. An American Vessel since Arrived confirms the above Melancholy Accounts, and say's that all who were saved from the Crews are prisoners with the Spaniards. Sir J. Jervis had got thro' the streights in this Gale of wind and with Eleven sail of the Line, only, passed near the Spanish Fleet Consisting of Seventeen, who had the option of Fighting, but did not attempt it, he is now Cruizing of Lisbon to protect it.

Admiral Mann had arrived at Plymouth, his Fleet very much in want of repairs.

On the first accounts being received of the French Fleet being on the Coast of Ireland, Lord Bridport was ordered out immediately, but on the 2d. January, he said they had only ten days Provisions for the Troops on board the French Ships, and a strong N. E. Wind had prevailed so that they could not return to Brest, their distress in consequence must be great.

Paris Journals of the 27th. of December say that the King of Prussia had declared his intention to protect those Princes of the German Empire, who had signed separate Treaties with the French and have on that account refused to furnish their contingencies for the Imperial Army.

It may be recollected that the Emperor after driving back the French Armies had intimated to these states, that their conduct having been contrary to the constitution of the German Empire, they must renounce their new connection, and furnish their proper contingencies.--While the Empress of Russia was living the King of Prussia shewd no disposition to interfere for these states.—The great changes that have taken place in Russia since her Death, has encouraged the King of Prussia to adopt this new line of conduct, and if this Intelligence, should be confirmed will prove beyond a doubt that the Emperor of Russia means to follow a line of conduct towards this country very different from that of this Predecessor—The consequence most likely is that the House of Austria will in a few months, make a separate peace for itself with France; and England will be left to have the glory of carrying on the War alone—General Peace may therefore with some confidence be expected at the end of the present year, or England will not long continue a contest where instead of having to look for the interest of her allies, she will only have to consider her own.

Lord Malmsbury, was ordered at 24 hours notice to leave Paris, and arrived in London on the 30th Dec. His proposals to the Directory for Peace, were to give up to the French all our conquests except Ceylon and the Cape, and they to restore the Netherlands to the Emperor.

Lord Macartney was only detained in England, for a Bill to pass the House, making the Cape a free Port, with some little exceptions. Mr. Dundas had declared in the House, he would even give up the Cape, if it could be the means of effecting a peace.

The Empress of Russi a died about the end of December.

The people of England were very quiet but in general anxiously wishing for a peace.


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